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JUGOSLAV CITIES THRIVE UNDER DICTATORSHIP

Good Crops Help to Make Peasants More Contented and Keep Country Tranquil

FINE HARVEST HAS POLITICAL REACTION

Remarkable Change Takes Place in Capital Owing to Activity of Mayor

By ROBERT MACHRAY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BELGRADE—Two great problems confront Yugoslavia—the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes, as the country is styled officially. The first, which has proved itself to be difficult, is her national consolidation, and the second, arising out of questions concerning her foreign policy in the Balkans and south-eastern Europe in general, a difficult problem too, but of much less immediate urgency.

For some months during this year it looked as if she might have to face a third and even more pressing problem springing out of an unfortunate economic position. Like her neighbor, Rumania, she had two bad harvests in succession, and the peasantry, who also form a great majority of her population, suffered. Most of them were inured to hardship, and the bad years had little or no effect on the political situation. What effect a third bad year might have had it is impossible to say. But, like Rumania, Yugoslavia has had a wonderful harvest this year—better relatively than that of Rumania—and this third problem, which an excessively cold winter and a much belated spring suggested as likely to become acute, has disappeared, and the economic position has vastly improved.

Dictatorial Régime Helped

As in Rumania, though political conditions there are entirely different from those obtaining in Yugoslavia, the fine harvest is having the same definite political reaction. Just as the democratic Government of Manu is being strengthened in the one by the abundant crops, so is the dictatorial régime of King Alexander being helped for exactly the same reason, namely, plenty, in the other. In both lands, there is an atmosphere of peace, contentment and optimism—a happy atmosphere in which political agitation and adventure do not thrive.

Personally I do not believe that King Alexander desired to be Dictator and to dispense with a parliamentary régime altogether. During this last visit of mine to Yugoslavia I had a lengthy audience of the

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Reparation Issue of Small Nations Reaches Deadlock

By CARL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—The report that the commission appointed under the Hague agreement to deal with the reparation payments of Austria, Hungary and Bulgaria as well as with the money owed by the Little Entente on account of territory ceded to them, has reached a deadlock is correct.

It is not true that Hungary refuses to pay reparations, but it is naturally making out the best case it can against such payments, which it considers to be beyond its capacity. The real hitch is concerned with the question of the compensation which is to be granted by the Mixed Arbitration Court to the Hungarian landlords dispossessed of their estates in the territory ceded to the Little Entente. If the Hungarian reparations are to be reduced, Czechoslovakia and Rumania maintain that these claims should be wiped off the slate as part of the compromise, Hungary being left to compensate its own landlords.

Count Bethlen, Hungarian Premier, refuses to accept this arrangement, and holds out for the adjudication of the Hungarian landlords' claims by the Mixed Court.

This brings the question back to the famous Hungarian Optants' case which has so long perplexed the Council of the League of Nations. The Rumanians have prevented the arbitral court from working by withdrawing their judge, and so far the Council of the League has hesitated to bring pressure on Rumania by appointing a substitute judge.

TEACHING OF PROPER DICTATION IS FAVORED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BALTIMORE, Md.—Teachers in secondary schools should concentrate on teaching the spoken rather than the written word, according to Dr. George P. Krapp of Columbia University, speaking at the sixty-second annual meeting of the Maryland State Teachers' Association, just held here.

English is taught best, Dr. Krapp declared, in that classroom where the teacher and pupils converse with each other intelligently, interestingly, and politely.

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Clémentel Undertakes Task of Trying to Form French Cabinet

Former Minister of Finance in Herriot Government Takes On the Job, Following the Failure of Daladier, Rejected by the Socialists

PARIS (AP)—Etienne Clémentel, chairman of the Finance Committee of the Senate, and former Minister of Finance in the Herriot Cabinet, has accepted the task of forming a Cabinet to succeed the recently defeated Briand Ministry.

M. Clémentel is a member of the Radical group in the Senate. He is regarded as one of the most moderate of that group and the most likely Radical to be able to form a new union government more to the left than the Poincaré combination, excluding Conservatives of the Republican Union group and replacing them by Radicals.

M. Clémentel has the confidence of the financial interests. This is chiefly because of his action when Minister of Finance in taking issue with the then Premier, Edouard Herriot,

against a capital levy in 1925, resigning after making his position clear before the Senate. Since then he has been much interested in the International Chamber of Commerce, having been head of the French section.

PARIS — Edouard Daladier has given up his attempt to form a cabinet after his repulse by the Socialists. His overtures were received by the other progressive groups with so little enthusiasm that he decided to throw up the sponge, and he informed President Doumergue that he would not continue his task of trying to form a cabinet. It is not so much that radicals of the Center and the republicans of the Left regret that M. Daladier should have been re-

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WATSON, G. O. P. SENATE LEADER, GIVES UP POST

Senator Jones Succeeds by Seniority—McNary Slated for Regular

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—An upheaval in political leadership confronts the Republican Party as a result of the withdrawal of James E. Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, as the majority floor leader of the Senate.

It is believed to press the passing of the Senate leadership by the "old guard" element, and the ascendancy of the younger and more progressive group who are in harmony with the President's views and policies.

Mr. Watson's successor would have been agreed upon by the "old guard" and younger group leaders without delay but for the insistence of Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from Washington, assistant floor leader, upon his seniority rights.

Charles L. McNary (R.), Senator from Oregon, is the choice of both groups as Mr. Watson's permanent successor.

Mr. Jones is fifth in length of service in the Senate, having served continuously since 1909. He is a conscientious and hard worker, but has never played an important rôle in party affairs. He is distinctly not of the leader type and in view of the current and probable political turn of events it is believed to be chosen for the floor command.

Mr. McNary was one of the authors of the McNary-Haugen equalization fee farm relief bill, against which the "old guard" raised such a storm of protest and defeated through two Presidential vetoes. But now, with President Hoover in the White House and titular party leaders, and with the progressives the balance of power in the Senate, Mr. McNary, who while not one of their group is nevertheless on the best personal and political terms with them, is expected to be chosen as "youngster" coming to the Senate in 1931, and is chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee, one of the most important committees of the chamber.

Mr. Watson's withdrawal from floor leadership, while unexpected, is not unexplainable. As majority floor leader of the Senate since the elevation of Vice-President Charles Curtis to that place, Mr. Watson's command has been featured by one long trail of party defeats.

Republican leaders emphatically deny that Mr. Watson was "forced out" of his post, and there is nothing to support that view.

WASHINGTON (AP)—George W. Norris, (R.) Senator from Nebraska, has announced his candidacy for reelection next year. Mr. Norris said he had been forced to lay aside a desire to retire from public life by a challenge against himself and his idea of government. He said a "youngster" had been named "between the Republican old-guard and the machine inside the State and those who control that machine from the outside," and that Samuel R. McKelvie, former Nebraska Governor and a member of the President Hoover's farm board, has been "selected" as his opponent in the Republican primary. Should Mr. McKelvie oppose him for the Republican nomination in Nebraska it will seem as a Norris-Hoover battle.

Liquor Restriction Urged in Belgium

BRUSSELS, Belg. (AP)—Drastic changes in the legislation regulating the use of alcohol in Belgium, are foreshadowed by the recommendations of a special investigating committee that the minimum sale quantity of alcohol be reduced from two quarts to one and the so-called aperitif drinks be abolished.

The committee also suggested that certain imported beers, with as much as 12 per cent alcohol, be no longer sold. The sale of alcohol by the glass is prohibited in public bars, cafés, restaurants and hotels.

Bars, cafés, restaurants and hotels are now liable to punishment if the prohibition police discover alcohol on their premises, but they will probably be allowed in the future to retain alcohol for their private use. Meanwhile private clubs have sprung up by the hundreds, the sale of alcohol by the glass being allowed in them.

PACIFIC GROUP STARTS INQUIRY ON PHILIPPINES

Institute Plans Investigation on Status of Islands at Kyoto Conclave

By RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

KYOTO, Japan—Frank discussions on the Filipino independence question took place at a special meeting of the American and Filipino delegations at the Institute of Pacific Relations conference here on Oct. 30, and a committee was appointed to consider pushing the scheme for an investigation commission, launched at the institute meeting of two years ago.

This inquiry will be entirely unofficial and will therefore, it is hoped, make helpful suggestions for the project abandoned when Colonel Stimson was named Governor General, wishing to give him a chance to try his progressive official measures.

While leaders here believe nothing affecting official Washington is able to come of the present consideration, the Filipino group is pleased with the sympathetic attitude of Americans. It is believed by all that no harm can come from these frank talks.

The Filipinos said that the islands wanted to become industrial, but could not do so without their own protective tariff.

Safe, But Interesting

Safe, but interesting, discussions on machine age industrialization as affecting Oriental countries, especially the family life, occupied the institute round tables. Four separate groups, considering the same general theme, agreed that the changes have been great, but that the benefits were more numerous than the disadvantages. Many social ills resulting from the industrialization of Japan were attributable to general lack of natural resources, not to the changes themselves.

The Chinese delegates said that their country was becoming rapidly industrial and attributed the large number of industrial strikes to political rather than to economic causes.

Thirty-two studies, every phase of the subject and its related one, the interchange of culture between Orient and Occident, were presented before the various round table groups. These included eight papers by Americans, a monograph by Hu Shih, a Chinese, on "Cultural Relations of East and West," and a series of twenty-one studies by Japanese ranging from "European and American Influence Upon Japanese Education" to "Women's Problems" and "Reception and Influence of Occidental Ideas in Japan."

Changes of Machine Age

Discussion centered around four queries: first, as to whether or not the growth of industry and natural science inevitably lead to decay of the traditional cultures in the lands adopting them, and if so, to what degree; second, as to whether the people and their national expression in art were affected; the second question dealt with the moral and religious changes brought about by the machine age, the influence on traditional, social and ethical ideas of a people, and on the conception of marriage and the family.

The third discussion posed the question of what ideals in both aesthetic and ethical realms should be aimed at, considering that the machine age seems inevitable. The fourth question brought before the conference the need for a definite

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GIANT LOCOMOTIVE DOES WORK OF THREE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Locomotives so big that they couldn't put the bell on top, where it has always been, but had to hang it out in front, are arriving for use of the Chicago & North Western Railroad.

These new giants of the rails are reported to be nearly twice as massive as any now in service. They can do 85 miles an hour. They are 103 feet 4 inches long, which is 21 feet better than the largest passenger engine the North Western had. Their pulling power is 50 per cent greater than that of the present passenger type. Each has 16 wheels. The new engine will make a continuous run from here to Omaha, the work of three large locomotives.

'Missing' Air Liner Battles Snow and Lands Safely in New Mexico

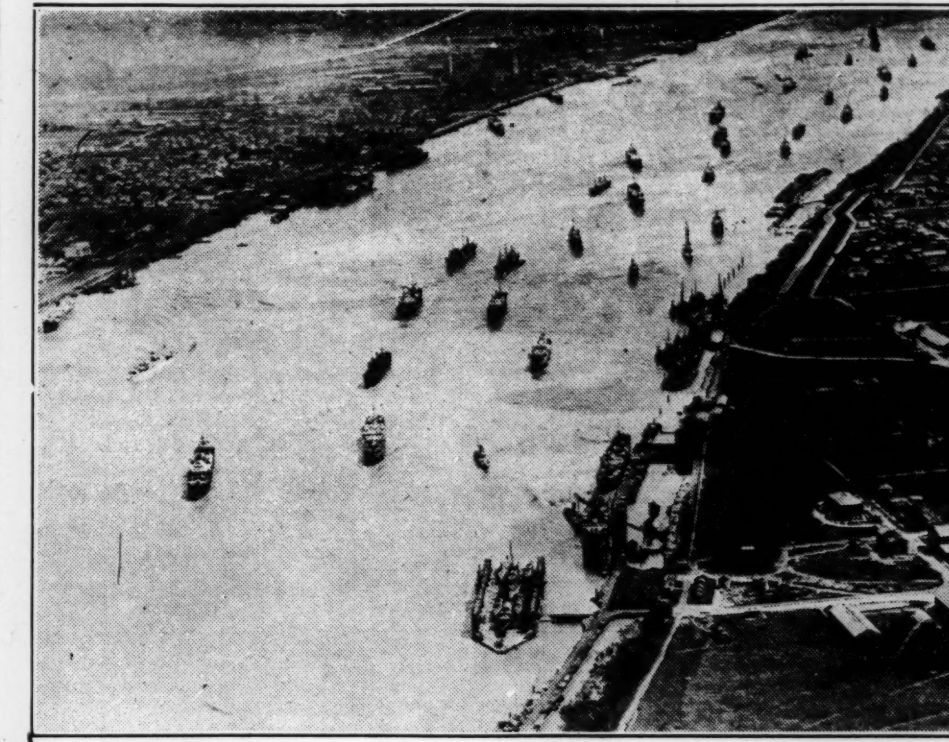
ALBUQUERQUE, N. M. (AP)—A trimotored Western Air Express plane, piloted by James E. Doles, proved itself victor over elements and the rugged Southwest, after the two had combined to cause apprehension for the safety of the plane and its five occupants.

As a fine snow sifted down upon the airport here and men conferred about plans to locate the plane, then 30 hours overdue, the ship roared onto the field, everyone aboard happy and the plane in perfect condition. A very unexciting landing and a very nonchalant quintet of men emerged from the cabin.

Doles, with Allan C. Barrie, copilot; R. L. Britten, steward; Dr. A. W. Ward, San Francisco, dentist, and W. E. Merz, Mount Vernon, N. Y., passengers, took off from Los Angeles Monday morning and headed east.

After a refueling stop in Arizona the plane ran into a terrific snow storm which had not been reported. Thereafter for more than 30 hours, there was no word. Officials of the company announced the plane "missing" and planes and planes gathered here in preparation for a search of the region where the plane was believed to be.

World Commerce Dots Harbor of New Orleans



Walls of Willow Mats, Called Jetties, Constructed in 1879, Deepened and Widened the Channel for Accommodation of Ocean-Going Vessels and Started Port Toward Next to Highest Rank in United States in Foreign Tonnage.

MILL MEN SHOW THAT CARE PAYS PROFITS TO MEN

\$3,500,000 Paid in 'Economy Dividends' in 10 Years Cited as Proof

How employees become virtual partners in important cotton mills, and receive dividends in proportion to the improvement in efficiency brought about by their co-operation was described by several employers at the opening session of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers at the Copley-Plaza Hotel, Boston.

Lawrence Richmond, treasurer of the Crompton Company of Crompton, R. I., and Clifton J. Parrott of the Riverside and Dan River Cotton Mills, Danville, Va., agreed that in employee co-operation lay one of the secrets of successful operation.

"We are convinced," said Mr. Richmond, "that in the relations between capital and labor, industrial co-operation in some form is the ultimate and only satisfactory solution of the old, old problem. We have found in six years that our system of industrial co-operation has satisfactorily settled all the problems that have arisen between employer and employee."

Describing the "economy dividends" paid in his mills, Mr. Parrott said: "We keep an actual record of savings resulting from co-operation: that is to say, labor cost, seconds, labor turnover, absenteeism, etc. Every four weeks a comparison is made with the standard month that was adopted when the system was started, and the savings resulting are credited to the economy dividend account. This is split 50-50, between the company and the operatives, and whatever is earned or saved in this way is paid out every four weeks in envelopes marked 'economy dividend'."

"When it is considered that during the 10 years since our system was started there has been paid out more than \$3,500,000 as their share of these savings, you can form some idea of the practical value of this co-operative spirit."

"Our system of economy dividends," said Mr. Richmond of the Crompton Mills, "affords a concrete method of reward to company and employees alike for actual savings or gains in our cost of operation. Our wages correspond to the wage scales in effect in other neighboring mills. The economy dividends are an excess payment made weekly in the pay envelopes and reflecting directly the results of our operations as compared with an arbitrary fixed standard."

A four-year course has been designed which will lead up to the degrees of the National Institute of the Boot and Shoe Industry. The course will take the students right through the processes of manufacture, from the study of the foot itself to salesmanship of the finished article.

TECHNOLOGY DEGREE FOR SHOE BUSINESS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LEICESTER — At one time the term "shoe artist" was used as a term of ridicule to describe the factory workers in the boot and shoe trade in Leicester. But it will in the future have reality and dignity as the result of the educational scheme now being inaugurated in connection with the trade at the Leicester College of Technology.

A four-year course has been designed which will lead up to the degrees of the National Institute of the Boot and Shoe Industry. The course will take the students right through the processes of manufacture, from the study of the foot itself to salesmanship of the finished article.

EXCHANGE DARK FOR TWO DAYS TO CATCH UP

Not to Open Till Noon Thursday—Closed Friday and Saturday

CLERICAL FORCES ARE FAR BEHIND

Rapidly Comes at Opening—Strong Buying Offers Support—Worst Off

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Taking cognizance of the unusual stock market situation, in which trading on the New York Stock Exchange has reached a volume beyond the power of the personnel of the member houses to cope with, the board of governors voted today that the exchange open at noon Thursday, be closed Friday and Saturday, and be opened as usual next Monday.

Most of the employees of the brokerage houses, as well as of the Stock Clearing Corporation, have been on almost continuous duty for the last three days, and the action of the governors is many recognizing the mechanical limitations as well as the necessity of affording time for recuperation.

The action of the market today seemed to bear out the predictions of prominent bankers and economists that the bottom of the decline had been seen. Wall Street took on some semblance of order and while it is too early to say that there will not be some disturbing repercussions following a smash, utterly without parallel, reassuring statements from government officials and industrial leaders gave a fair degree of confidence to investors and business men.

Brokers reported that buying for cash in the market increased in volume, as persons from every section, convinced that in a great many instances prices had been forced substantially below intrinsic values, ordered stocks "at market." In fact, local houses reported that odd lot buying was the greatest in their history, one moderate-sized house alone executing 2000 separate orders.

Investment trust buying was reported to be more generous than at any time since their organization, in view of the fact that some of the finest investment issues on the stock exchange had practically collapsed due to the flood of frantic selling which ignored all facts except the main idea of "getting out of the market."

A further reassuring announcement was that the Federal Reserve Bank of New York was buying government securities to supply the money market. Not the least, among market factors in re-establishing a better sentiment was the action of the United States Steel and the American Cyanamid Tuesday in declaring extra dividends.

Strong Buying Evident

It was noted also that an aid in stabilization was buying of common stocks of strong American industrial by insurance companies. The action of the New York Commissioner of Insurance in stating that he was justified in buying such issues at the present time was significant. Still a further factor in preventing thousands of security holders who had owned stocks outright from selling at the present time, due to fear, were telegrams by directors of various companies advising the stockholders not to sacrifice their positions under "present chaotic conditions."

Brokers, too, have given aid in the current crisis, following the lead of some of the biggest banking institutions in the country, including J. P. Morgan & Co., by advising their customers that they would require more than 25 per cent margin on the present market price of securities.

Of course, such factors as easier call money, the imminence of a reduction in the New York Federal Reserve Bank discount rate, reductions in bankers' acceptances and the certainty of a tremendous reduction in brokers' loans, all of them favorable in a normal market, have been lost sight of. Traders, whether poor or rich, in the grip of the stern necessity of procuring more cash or of being sold out, cared not whether brokers' loans fell \$100,000 or a billion, or whether there were any money rates. To be saved financially was the main consideration.

Business Basically Safe in Stocks Crash, Think Federal Reserve Board

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Following an all-day session of the Federal Reserve Board, presided over by Andrew W. Mellon, Secretary of the Treasury, it was learned that the board feels the stock market slump has come to at least a temporary halt and stands ready with unlimited credit to stabilize the situation if there is prospect of its getting out of hand.

The Hoover Administration is deeply engrossed in the development of a Federal Reserve Board already acted indirectly in the great stock market decline by lowering its buying rate on bankers' acceptances from 5% to 5 per cent, which simply means that the avenue through which the board has been carrying out its purpose of easing and expanding credit has been shifted from the ac-

tion of the open neck could be adopted even by them with little or no fear of the loss of the world's respect.

From the tailors' point of view, however, Professor Hill's moderation was vitiated by the fact that he prefaced it by advocating washable suits for men. No wonder Savile Row, that extremely respectable, sedate and almost somnolent London abode of everything that is "just right" in male attire was stirred to a murmur of protest. "Men will not have freak fashions," it is reported to have declared uncompromisingly, and with the expert knowledge of the habits of a pair of trousers, it added that, once washed, trousers would forever bag at the knees.

It is hardly surprising, therefore, that under such provocation the National Federation of Merchant Tailors of England should deem it necessary to pass, at their recent conference, a resolution deploring the present tendencies of dress reform among men and urging the modern young man in particular who has "his way to make in the world to be precise in the matter of suitable dress on all occasions."

ceptance to the Government securities market.

From the very outset of the great bull market the Federal Reserve Board has played an important part, and now it stands ready to ease the long expected decline which it unavailingly sought to forestall. The recent drastic drop in stock prices has centered renewed attention on the Federal Reserve Board's policy, besides drawing comment from the White House and Congress.

On Feb. 7, 1929, the board issued its celebrated statement warning that the smooth functioning of the Nation's financial machinery was threatened by the "excessive amount of the country's credit absorbed in speculative security loans."

At that time the board announced a policy that its members asserted holds equally well today—that the board is not primarily concerned with stock market speculation, save only when it interferes with legitimate business.

The most drastic stock slump in recent years, which has wiped \$10,000,000,000 in paper profits from the stock lists does not yet appear to have seriously affected industrial life. Every statement from an administration official, from the President down, goes to show that the Government will not actively interfere in the stock market debate, unless business seems to be threatened.

Mr. Mellon has added another aphorism to his previous advice that it is "now a good time to buy bonds" with the statement that "it is a good time to buy stocks—if you know which ones to pick." Mr. Hoover has emphasized at the White House that the essential stability of industry has not been touched. In Congress, it is learned from Peter Norbeck (R.), Senator from South Dakota and chairman of the Banking and Currency Committee, that there is slight prospect of action on the King resolution to investigate the Reserve Board.

WASHINGTON (AP)—After assessing all the effects of the shocks administered by the stock market during the last few days, experienced business men associated with the administration of the National Government are a unit in the declaration that fundamentally commerce, industry and finance will emerge substantially undisturbed.

The latest public word, as given over radio by Julius K. Robinson, Secretary of Commerce, has been echoed and re-echoed by officials of Cabinet rank since President Hoover briefly outlined it.

"The growth of the income of the Nation, the advance in the living of its business men, its wage earners and its farmers during recent years has not been due to temporary and fleeting causes," he said. "It has been a definite upward trend. Basically, our normal purchasing power has not been impaired. Regarding the speculative uncertainties, the industrial and commercial structure of the Nation is sound."

An impressive array of considerations backing up that judgment, all pointing out that commodity prices have been kept clear from inflation in securities, was presented by Dr. Klein. As to the stock market performance of the last two years, he said that "profits of business justified an advance in stock prices, but they did not justify going up to the sky."

Optimism was heard also in the announcement in New York that United States Steel Corporation had declared an extra dividend of \$1 and that the American Can Company had increased its annual dividend rate from \$3 to \$4.

The note was repeated in the statements of John J. Raskob and other financial leaders, who declared that the fundamental soundness of business and the present price of stocks offered an attractive opportunity for the investor.

The Steel Corporation reported total third quarter earnings of \$70,173,713 after taxes, expenses and interest on bonds of subsidiaries, compared with \$71,955,481 for the second quarter and \$52,148,476 for the third quarter of 1928. Directors declared the regular quarterly dividends of \$1.75 each on the common and preferred stocks.

Net income for the quarter was \$53,354,320, compared with \$56,076,075 in the second quarter and \$34,373,458 in the three months' interval ended Sept. 30, 1928. After deducting interest on the corporation's bonds, net profit was \$51,575,350, compared with \$53,825,843 in the June 30 quarter and \$29,886,259 a year ago.

Unfilled orders on hand at the close of the recent quarter totaled 3,902,587 tons. The corporation plants are operating at 82 per cent of capacity at present.

The option for the purchase of the Columbia Steel Company of San Francisco, which was held by the United States Steel Corporation, has been extended until Oct. 31.

Earnings for the September quarter are equal to \$5.57 per share on 8,131,071 shares of common, compared with \$6.68 per share on 7,116,235 in the preceding quarter, and \$3.31 a share in the third quarter of last year.

The extra and regular common dividends are payable Dec. 30 to stock of record Nov. 30.

SEIZED GRAPE JUICE STRONG IN ALCOHOL

ST. LOUIS (AP)—The Colony Vine-juice Company, a distributor of grape juice and defendant in a broad contract suit in federal court last July, charging the product failed to come up to promises, was raided by United States prohibition agents Oct. 29.

A quantity of grape juice, which James Dillon, deputy prohibition administrator, said tested as high as 9.7 per cent alcohol, was seized, as well as Jamaica ginger and other alcoholic extracts.

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GOLF LINKS MAY BE USED FOR BIRD REFUGES

Audubon Societies Have a Novel Plan for Increasing Number of Sanctuaries

NEW YORK—Never has such attention been paid to the protection of wild life as in the United States today, according to Dr. T. Gilbert Pearson, president of the National Audubon Society, who presented an annual report at a meeting of the organization here.

Workers in many foreign fields, Dr. Pearson said, are interested in learning of the educational methods employed for bird protection in the United States, and many calls are received for copies of national and state laws for the protection of wild life.

In teaching ornithology to the public and in co-operating with the Government in instructing people to appreciate the practical service which wild birds and animals render to mankind, agents of the Audubon societies "attained glorious results for their endeavors," Mr. Pearson said.

During the last school-year, 3307 bird-study clubs were formed by the association and its co-operating societies among school children of the United States and Canada. A total of 347,349 young people thus received the educational matter of the Audubon Societies.

Since the junior work of the societies was inaugurated in 1914, Dr. Pearson said, more than 4,000,000 young people have been enrolled. Steadily growing interest has been shown in the bird sanctuaries maintained by the Audubon Societies, Dr. Pearson reported, as evidenced by the fact that 32,000 persons have visited the Roosevelt Bird Sanctuary, near Oyster Bay, L. I., alone.

The possibility of making bird sanctuaries of golf club properties is now being considered, and seems to offer a very fruitful field of service, he continued. The plan is now under consideration by a committee including Dr. Pearson, Eugene S. Wilson, Bruce Barton, Grantland Rice, Frank M. Chapman, all of New York, and Robert T. Jones of Atlanta.

"Many changes have been made in the legal restrictions governing the taking of wild life and the now almost complete system of state conservation departments busy themselves actively with these complicated matters in their own states," Dr. Pearson said. "Into the field also have come hundreds of conservation organizations, game protective associations, clubs and Isaac Walton League chapters, all actively watching the lawmakers in their various sessions."

The total income of the association for the year was \$310,063, and Mr. Pearson reported that the fiscal year was closed without deficit in any of the funds.

Philip Snowden Gets Ovation in House

LONDON (AP)—When Parliament reassembled under Great Britain's second Labor Government it was in a humor giving evidence of a lively and exciting session. Pending the arrival of the Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, at the end of the week, the Government is marking time, but the first lines of party conflict are already set in the direction of the unemployed every prospect.

After the rush to secure seats, in which Viscountess Astor succeeded in capturing her favorite corner position, the House of Commons was filled to overflowing at the afternoon opening of business in the afternoon. The keynote of the session was immediately set in questions about the unemployment situation addressed to J. H. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal and Minister of Employment.

In reply Mr. Thomas said that he was more than gratified by the results achieved during the parliamentary holiday. He promised the House a comprehensive statement early next week.

Philip Snowden, Chancellor of the Exchequer, who led the House in the absence of the Prime Minister, was warmly applauded on entering. The Labor Chancellor, who has withstood some rude polemics from his adversaries during his long career, is a national hero because of his successful maintenance of British interests at The Hague reparations conference.

CLEMENTEL NEXT TO TRY AND FORM FRENCH CABINET

(Continued from Page 1)

jected by the Socialists, for they doubted the wisdom of collaborating with the party of Leon Blum.

Their attitude to M. Daladier is not so friendly as it was because they consider that he went too far in making advances to the Socialists. Thus deserted by both wings of the progressive combination, which he hoped to form, M. Daladier's star has fallen almost as suddenly as it appeared.

Perhaps Aristide Briand with whom Daladier has been in frequent conversation had something to do with his decision to quit the business of cabinet making. This astute politician is biding his time. He was prepared to help M. Daladier by consenting to resume the post of Foreign Secretary in the new Government provided his program was not too highly flavored for his taste.

It is believed probable that M.

Briand, although willing to assist M. Daladier, realized all the time that M. Daladier would not succeed. Although it is possible that André Tardieu or another may be asked to form a cabinet, M. Briand's name is in everyone's mouth again. He is the only man, it is said, who can form a government and keep it on its feet, for even if M. Daladier had succeeded in becoming President of the Council he would probably have fallen in the course of the quarrel with the Socialists or with the Radicals of the center. It is believed that M. Briand will, if strongly appealed to, once more undertake the task of forming a government. This time, if he accepts, he will not mount his unruly charger again without whip or spur. M. Briand will make his own terms with his supporters and he is likely to give those who turned against him a sound rating before he takes them into favor again. He will resume office on his own terms or not at all.

Such is the gossip in the corridors of the Chamber of Deputies. At the same time it is hinted that M. Briand would be wise not to refuse a preliminary explanation of his foreign policy, especially with regards to the evacuation of the Rhineland if he is to have any chance of success in his endeavor. With André Tardieu, who is spoken of as a possible runner in the Cabinet stakes, M. Loucheur, M. Cheron and René Besnard, all of whom are important figures in the political world.

The Socialists now declare that they are well out of it because they would never have been able to work in a combination in which the group was controlled by M. Loucheur and other big industrialists represented. This is probably true, for Mr. Loucheur is very far from seeing eye to eye with the Socialists in matters of social reform. Moreover, the Socialists would have entered a radical coalition with a divided party, which would have imperiled their chances at the next election. As it is, they remain outside still a united party, although they have not quite yet recovered from the recriminations they indulged in over the possibility of taking office under M. Daladier.

U. S.-Canadian Traffic Problems Mutual

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—An international council to deal with traffic problems common to Canada and the United States was urged by the British Columbia Government in an address delivered by Patrick Philip, Deputy Minister of Public Works, speaking for his department. He declared that the variation in traffic regulation in the different provinces and states should be eliminated in the interests of safety and comfort on the roads.

Before satisfactory regulations could be framed for the future, he declared, an exhaustive inquiry into traffic conditions must be made on the basis of reports collected from all over America.

Only an international council, if possible embracing all countries, he said, could handle the traffic problems which are developing with the increasing use and speed of motor vehicles.

Mme. Curie Receives Draft for \$50,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Madame Curie, co-discoverer of radium, became the recipient of the means of purchasing a gram of the precious metal to be used in a continuation of her research work.

A guest of President and Mrs. Hoover at the White House, the tiny woman who accepted as the legacy of her husband the complementary studies prompted by their isolation of the element, was honored by the National Academy of Sciences.

A draft for \$50,000, encased in silver, was presented at ceremonies including an address by the President. The gram of radium is to be used in the Curie laboratory in Warsaw.

CANADIAN PREMIER TO TOUR THE WEST

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA—W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, has started for a month's tour of the Western Provinces. He is accompanied by Col. J. L. Ralston, Minister of National Defense and A. Haydon, Senator, and they will address public meetings at Winnipeg, Saskatoon, Prince Albert, Edmonton, Prince Rupert and Vancouver.

On the way back the Premier will speak at Calgary and Regina. His speech at Winnipeg next Friday is being awaited with particular interest in regard to such subjects as liquor clearances to the United States; the appointment of women to the Senate and the transfer of natural resources to the Western Provinces.

WOMEN DRY SEEK MARYLAND CANDIDATE

BALTIMORE, Md.—A dry woman candidate for Governor of Maryland has suggested as a possibility at the next election by Mrs. Jesse W. Nicholson, state president of the United Democratic Law Enforcement Clubs of Maryland, at a meeting of her organization just held here.

Mrs. Nicholson urged the formation of a coalition of Republican, Democratic and Independent women voters in support of a thoroughly dry candidate in the event neither of the major parties nominates an outright dry candidate.

GRUNDY RETAKES STAND IN LOBBY INVESTIGATION

Testifies to Belief That Manufacturers Help Much in Making Tariffs

WASHINGTON—Considerable political history was rehearsed, defense of alleged "backward states" put in the record and information obtained from Joseph R. Grundy of Bristol, Pa., at the hearing of the Senate Committee Investigating Lobbying, before which Mr. Grundy appeared as a witness for the third time. In general the latest session dealt with remarks that Mr. Grundy had made on previous occasions.

Questioning of Mr. Grundy began with inquiry by John J. Blaine (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, as to the amount of duty that Grundy had sought on steel and iron for the manufacture of farm implements. The witnesses related that farm implements came in free.

"Yes," urged Mr. Blaine, "but the iron and steel are not free and that makes a difference in the price to the farmer."

When question of duty on woolen goods was up, Thomas J. Walsh (D.), Senator from Montana, took a hand following up Mr. Grundy's statement that the duty on manufactured goods is largely a compensatory duty for that on wool. Mr. Walsh requested to prove that the duty on the manufactured goods was twice as much as that on wool and in addition there is a high ad valorem duty. He asked if it had ever occurred to Mr. Grundy that the great wealth of Pennsylvania has come from the people of the State who patronized the Pennsylvania markets.

"It is reciprocal," admitted Mr. Grundy.

"What has Pennsylvania done for the West?" demanded Senator Walsh. "Furnished it money," Mr. Grundy replied, citing the financing of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Mr. Walsh insisted that Montana had not been benefited by the financing of Pennsylvania.

In connection with taxes, Senator Walsh asked Mr. Grundy if it had occurred to him that the money he passed on to the consumer. The witness's theory is that it makes little difference to the consumer.

Mr. Blaine, taking the witness in hand, said that he believed there are three kinds of lobbying—legislative, departmental and patronage. He questioned Mr. Grundy closely about the recent appointment of a federal judge in his State and the part he had had in it, and specifically about a dinner which he gave attended by the Governor and Attorney-General of Pennsylvania, David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, and other prominent politicians interested in the patronage of the State.

The witness said that the meeting had been held merely for the purpose of talking over political matters. He had not suggested the name of Mr. Watson, who was appointed a few days later, but he had approved it, he testified.

Mr. Grundy was asked how much he personally had made out of the manufacturing business in Pennsylvania.

"About a couple of million dollars," he replied.

He also informed the committee that from \$9,000,000,000 to \$10,000,000,000 is invested in manufacturing in the State. This pays no taxes under a Pennsylvania law.

Approves Bingham Action

Thaddeus H. Caraway (D.), Senator from Arkansas, chairman of the committee, drew from the witness that he approved of the action of Hiram Bingham (R.), Senator from Connecticut, in bringing C. L. Eyanston to Washington, putting him on the payroll and taking him to the sessions of the Finance Committee. He said that his father, a Pennsylvania manufacturer and others, came to the Ebbot House and conferred with William McKinley when the so-called McKinley tariff was in the making. He thought that industrialists were very useful in framing tariff bills.

Mr. Grundy said that he told Mr. Eyanston that it would be advantageous to him and to industry if he would come here and stay during the consideration of the bill.

It was brought out that Mr. Grundy sat in the gallery while the tariff bill was being discussed.

"You and Burgess ought to have

paid rent for your seats," put in Mr. Caraway.

A document sent out to members by the American Tariff League advised all who had similar interests to get together before appearing before the committee. Mr. Grundy said he saw nothing wrong in that.

In getting the facts regarding his State before the committee, Senator Borah asked the witness what was the population of Pennsylvania.

"About 10,000,000 with estimated wealth of between \$40,000,000,000 and \$50,000,000,000."

Senator Blaine said that the witness evidently thought there was something wrong with Wisconsin. He wanted to know what it was. Mr. Grundy, reverting to the 1924 convention, criticized the Wisconsin delegates for participating in the Republican Convention and then going out and nominating its own Presidential ticket.

"It shows that Wisconsin follows its judgment," retorted Mr. Blaine.

Mr. Grundy as a party man could not approve that.

Three Reporters Get 45 Days for Contempt

WASHINGTON (AP)—Three reporters for the Washington Times, after newspaper, have been sentenced to 45 days each in jail by Judge Peyton Gordon in the District of Columbia Court for refusing to reveal to the Grand Jury the names and addresses of persons from whom they claimed to have purchased liquor. In passing sentence for contempt of court Judge Gordon told them that the questions asked them were of the nature of those which the newspaper profession as sufficient grounds for a plea of immunity.

The men told the court they had bought liquor in 49 speakeasies in Washington. They explained they had come from the people of the State and that they had promised not to reveal the names of the bootleggers, asserting their only purpose in going to the speakeasies was to develop news stories. One testified that to comply with the jury's request would bring him and the other two reporters into disrepute and that the violation of the ethics of the newspaper profession would cause them to lose their positions.

Pastoral Days of Horace Rivald by Children of Skyscraper Era

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—City dwellers have wished for, and poets have sung of, the pastoral since the days of Horace and his Sabine farm, but always they have sought it down country lanes. New York school children have just proved that Horace need not have journeyed out of Rome, nor Eugene Field out of Chicago to have had the fun of growing things: that Horace could have brought it to Rome itself; Field even to Chicago.

For New York school children have done it and made a neat profit for themselves besides, even on ground in which skyscrapers seem to grow better than seeds, according to a report just issued by the School Garden Association here.

Statistics on the summer harvest from 90 public school gardens, in which some 3700 young tillers voluntarily spent at least part of their vacation, show that produce valued at \$7250 was wrested from the metropolitan soil, and that when the autumn harvest is in this figure will probably be \$10,000.

The chief vegetables grown, the report showed, were radishes, beets, carrots, kohlrabi, beans, chard, lettuce, spinach, kale, peas, turnips,

parsley, parsnips, tomatoes, endive, corn and onions.

An almost equally long list of flowers were cultivated, and on some of the "farms" observation plots were maintained, in which such products as cotton, wheat, hemp, watermelons, peanuts and other economic plants were grown.

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WOFFORD FETES 75TH YEAR OF COLLEGE WORK

Delegates From 72 Other Institutions Join in Diamond Jubilee

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPARTANBURG, S. C.—Delegates from 72 colleges and universities attended the exercises celebrating the seventy-fifth anniversary of Wofford College—the Diamond Jubilee celebration.

Bishop Edwin D. Mounzon of Charlotte, N. C., was the principal speaker at the celebration, and in an address delivered in the college chapel he paid a high tribute to one of the institution's most prominent and best-loved presidents, Dr. James H. Carls. "He devoted his life to the upbuilding of the South. He wrote no books, but he did something better. He made men," Bishop Mounzon declared.

Dr. Carls was the third president of the college. He served from 1875 to 1901, when he was succeeded by the present president, Dr. Henry Nelson Snyder.

Dr. Snyder addressed the gathering on the subject of "Benjamin Wofford, Educational Pioneer." He gave a brief history of the life of the South Carolina minister who had made possible the founding of the college in 1854 by his gift of \$100,000.

Wofford College, which has a student body of nearly 500, has never once discontinued its sessions since its founding in 1854. It is under the supervision of the Methodist Episcopal Church of South Carolina.

Wofford's list of graduates includes many distinguished names, particularly in the field of English letters. One recent honor bestowed upon a graduate was the appointment of Dr. L. D. Wright, Wofford '20 of Johns Hopkins University to a Guggenheim European fellowship.

Judge B. Hart Moss of Orangeburg, S. C., a son-in-law of the first graduate of Wofford, Samuel Dible '53,

British Columbia Controls Fisheries

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—The great fish canning and packing industry of Canada's Pacific coast has been placed under the control of the British Columbia Government by a decision of the Imperial Privy Council. This tribunal decided that the Federal Government had no right to license this industry, as it has been doing for many years, and that the Province alone was competent to collect revenue from it.

In the past both governments have charged canneries a license fee. Now it is expected the Province will increase its fee to an amount equal to the two present levies combined. As this Province has often been in conflict with the views of the federal authorities on fishery problems of this coast, the new powers conferred on the provincial authorities are regarded as highly important.

Before framing its policy under the new decision the Provincial Fisheries Department will call a conference of all interested fishermen and canners.

BENNINGTON COLLEGE NAMES TRUSTEE HEAD

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—At the organization meeting just held here of Bennington College, the new women's college to be established at Bennington, Vt., as a pioneer among institutions of higher learning in applying ideals of progressive education, Arthur A. Ballantine, son of a one-time president of Oberlin College, was elected chairman of the general committee and a trustee. Mrs. Joseph R. Swan was elected vice-chairman.

Donations aggregating \$10,000 were announced, bringing the total capital funds already pledged or given to the institution to \$1,066,889.

LISBON CONCLUDES TREATY

LISBON, Portugal (AP)—The Portuguese Foreign Office announced Oct. 30 the conclusion of a treaty of commerce and navigation with the Irish Free State.

by GREAT WHITE FLEET to a CARIBBEAN CHRISTMAS



EXCHANGE your snow-tipped Christmas fir for a palm-tree silvered by a tropic moon. In Havana, Cartagena, or some other ancient city of the Dons plunge into the holiday joyousness of these Caribbean lands. The blue mountains of Costa Rica, the fragile orchids of Honduras, the Americanism of the Panama Canal Zone, and

the bamboo plumes of English Jamaica offer bewildering scenic variety. Mellow rains carry you back to the romance that was yesterday. Numerous cruises and cruise-tours... 8 to 21 days. Sailings twice weekly from New York. Information and booklets from your Railroad, Steamship, Tourist Agent, or

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With Fresh Mushroom Sauce

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Choice of 15c Desserts

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New Fall Furnishing and Clothing

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HARRISBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

PUBLIC'S WHIMS RISE TO EDICTS IN TRADE WORLD

Fashion, Style and Art Enter
Into Divergent Phases of
American Business

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

DETROIT, Mich.—Fashion, style and art, in their modernistic—yes, futuristic—trend have taken such a firm hold on public fancy and spread to so many lines of display and merchandising, that they may be regarded as fundamentals of American industry and commerce. This was brought out strongly at the opening session of the American Management Association's autumn convention here, with 300 leading manufacturers, distributors or their executive representatives, in attendance.

Practically the entire opening day was given to a discussion of "adjustment of industrial production and commercial purchases to the whims and tastes of the public." And it was brought out that in the administration of this art a high degree of skill and genius have become requisite.

"Modernism ought really to be called mechanistic art," is the manner in which E. Grosvenor Plowman, "merchandise manager" of the Associated Industries of Massachusetts, introduced the subject.

"Modernism will remain," he declared in part, "as long as the machine in its present form is the dominant characteristic of world production. Its one lasting characteristic is its attempt to beautify machine made articles as frank examples of mass production."

"Some of the best examples of modernistic design have probably already been created by American workmen and executives whose product was not considered artistic when it was made. I venture to predict that our museums will some day sit out of the mass of poor designs some rare examples of the modernistic style in oil lamps and lanterns produced by mass production methods more than 40 years ago."

In the past, European ideas of good taste have been at odds with American, which was considered an example of the worst taste. Events are proving the rightness of the European point of view. At the same time, the adoption of the modernistic style of design by Europe is a victory for the best in American good taste.

The beautification of articles made by mass production methods, without slavish copying of some artistic mode or period of the past, is an American development which has been taken over by Europe and refined into the modernistic style.

Germany to Grant Rhodes Scholarships

By Radio to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
BERLIN—A German committee for granting Rhodes scholarships has been appointed here in connection with the visit to Berlin of Sir Otto Beit, president of the Rhodes Trust and Philip Kerr, secretary to the Rhodes Trust in England.

For the first time since the war, Rhodes scholarships will be granted to German students next year. These scholarships, enabling German youths to attend Oxford University, will contribute much toward strengthening the friendly relations between the German and English students, it is felt here.

Professor Mendelssohn-Bartholdy, the noted German foreign political expert, is one of the members of the new board.

Journalists to Meet in Uruguay in 1930

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The second Pan-American Congress of Journalists will convene some time during 1930 at Montevideo, Uruguay.

The following organizing committee has been appointed by decree of the President of Uruguay to undertake the preparations for the holding of the congress:

Dr. Francisco Ghiliani, president of Circulo de la Prensa; Dr. Juan

Andres Ramirez, director of Diario del Plata; Dr. Hugo Antuna, director of El Bien Publico; Dr. Leonel Aguirre, director of El Pais; Dr. Felix Polleri, director of La Mañana; Senor Eduardo Ferreira, director of Imparcial; Senor Jose L. Gomenoso, Uruguayan delegate to the first Pan-American Congress of Journalists.

At the same time the Pan-American Union has announced the appointment by the chairman of the governing board, Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State, of the following committee to prepare for participation of journalists of the United States in the forthcoming congress:

Frank B. Noyes, president Associated Press; Frank Mason, president International News Service; Karl A. Bickel, president United Press; Walter M. Harrison, president American Society of Newspaper Editors; Walter Williams, president Press Congress of the World; Erwin Funk, president National Editorial Association; Edward H. Butler, president American Newspaper Publishers' Association.

Demand of Weavers Stirs British Trade

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANCHESTER, Eng.—Decision of the Weavers' Amalgamation to reopen the cotton wages controversy by applying for a 25 per cent advance in piece price lists caused widespread discussion throughout the trade, the weavers being criticized by other operative unions as well as by employers.

Their action is described as playing fast and loose with the arbitration award given a month ago. This, it is said, will unite employers as nothing else could have done. Behind the weavers' decision is the opinion that some differentiation between spinners and weavers and other operators should be made, and that in wage advances and reductions all classes of operatives should not gain or lose to the same extent.

This claim is strongly resented by the spinners, and Henry Boothman, secretary of the Operative Spinners Amalgamation, says 80 per cent of the weavers are women, while almost 100 per cent of the spinners are married men with families, and he asks why weavers do not make comparisons with pieceworkers whose wages are not up to the standard of weavers.

Women Seek Place on Naval Delegation

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—In the discussion of the United States representation at the London naval conference, the desirability of having a woman as a member of the American delegation has been frequently heard. Mrs. Hannah Clothier Hull, chairman of the national board of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, has written a letter to President Hoover putting forward this viewpoint.

"In the purpose and deliberations of this conference," she writes, "there is an outstanding woman who is capable and fully conversant, Jane Addams. She is recognized the world over as an international figure. She is statesmanlike in her approach to big issues and has a judicial mind. Her appointment by you would fit in with the progressive policies of your administration and would help to achieve the great objects of the conference."

The President appointed a woman, Dr. Ada L. Comstock, president of Radcliffe College, as a member of the National Commission on Law Observation and Enforcement and the question of peace is regarded as no less vital to women's interests and the general welfare.

Salvationist Head Makes Appeal to Law

By Radio from MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Gen. Edward Higgins, commander-in-chief of the Salvation Army, announces that, to his "great sorrow," he finds himself compelled to appeal to the law courts for assistance in obtaining the transfer of Salvation Army trust property to the administration set up after the passing of the late General Bramwell Booth. The writ for which application is now being made applies only to Salvation Army property in Brit-

Two Points of View



ain valued at somewhat over £1,000,000.

This property is now in the hands of the late Gen. Bramwell Booth's executor, namely, Mrs. Bramwell Booth, her daughter, Commissioner Catherine Booth, and Frederick C. R. Sneath, a member of the firm of Messrs. Waterhouse Company, solicitors, who have held it since June 16, last. It is explained that, since the Salvation Army discontinuance recourse to law proceedings, legal action is being taken only upon advice obtained from counsel, who state "the point has been reached at which the only step open to General Higgins is to invoke the assistance of the court, and in our opinion it is his plain duty to take this step."

At the same time, General Higgins issued a categorical answer to anonymous statements which were published, alleging victimization of the members of the family of the late commander-in-chief.

The Daily News, in a strongly worded editorial regretting this dispute, expresses a widely-held opinion in appealing to the Salvation Army to "close its ranks, get on with its job, keep its honor clean, and give to its courageous new chief the same unswerving loyalty that alone made possible the achievements of its founder."

\$240,000 FOR HAWAIIAN HARBOR
WASHINGTON, (AP)—Secretary Good has approved an allotment of \$240,000 for improvements in Kahului Harbor, Island of Maui, Hawaii.

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ST. PETERSBURG, FLA.
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Newmark's Women's Shop
SALEM, MASSACHUSETTS
822 Nicollet Avenue
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
407 Robert Street
ST. PAUL, MINN.
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WINONA, MINN.
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KANSAS CITY, MO.
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TULSA, OKLAHOMA
508 Main Street
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MILWAUKEE, WIS.

GIFT OF \$500,000 COMPLETES FUND TO AID AVIATION

Industry No Longer Needs
Sponsorship, Declares
H. F. Guggenheim

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—The Daniel Guggenheim Fund for the Promotion of Aeronautics has received an additional gift of \$500,000 from Daniel Guggenheim for the complete real-

ization of its objective, according to an announcement just made here by Harry F. Guggenheim, president of the fund.

With the expenditure of the additional gift, which will make possible not only the fulfillment of the existing activities of the fund, but will provide for several new projects, the fund will cease its existence, as aviation, according to Mr. Guggenheim, is no longer in need of such sponsorship.

The gift of \$500,000 provides for establishment of an airship institute at Akron, O., an aeronautical engineering school in the South and the organization of a complete aeronautical library in the Library of Congress.

In the last three years the public attitude toward aviation has changed

from apathetic indifference to intense enthusiasm, Mr. Guggenheim said. The fund was formed in January, 1926, with deed of gift from Daniel Guggenheim totaling \$2,500,000, of which both interest and principal could be expended. In addition to this original fund, Mr. Guggenheim has financed other projects in the interest of flying involving more than \$1,000,000, bringing the total of his gifts to aviation up to about \$5,000,000.

Several smaller appropriations also were announced for other projects in the United States and final grants of \$10,000 each were made to the following societies in Europe: the Royal Aeronautical Society, the Aero Club de France, the Associazione Italiana di Aerotecnica and the Aero Club von Deutschland.

With the work of the fund nearing completion, Harry F. Guggenheim, who has been president of the fund since its inception, is preparing to leave New York to assume his duties as Ambassador to Cuba.

Expected Failure of Tariff Deplored

WASHINGTON (AP)—The National Association of State Agricultural Commissioners, in convention here, went on record as deploring "the apparent impending failure of the enactment of tariff regulations affecting farm products at the present special session of Congress."

The commissioners also adopted resolutions advocating "reasonable indemnification, or reimbursement of persons" whose crops have been wiped out in the Federal Government's Mediterranean fruit fly campaign, and the establishment by Congress of a national policy toward Muscle Shoals.

HOLLAND TO EASE PRESSURE OF TAXES

By Radio to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AMSTERDAM—The Government has introduced a bill to relieve the pressure of the tax crisis by 20,000,000 florins through a reduction of the defense tax by 10,500,000 florins and the abolition of additional percentages on sugar excise which involve 9,500,000 florins. The reduction of the sugar excise is a result of the recent international deliberations on difficult conditions in the sugar market. The Government's action followed a recommendation by the economic section of the committee of the League of Nations to member governments to reduce the tax.

SEEKS DRY CENSUS

WASHINGTON (AP)—The polling of the American people on the modification of prohibition by the enumeration of those who will take the 1930 decennial census is proposed by John C. Schafer (R.), Representative from Wisconsin, in a bill which he said he has prepared for introduction.

Profits Won by Existing Tariff Adequate, Senate Report Finds

Proposed Increase Would Hit Mainly Poorer Classes,
Experts Declare—Handicap Through Cheap
Foreign Labor Said to Be Already Offset

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A sweeping attack on the tariff bill is contained in information laid before the Senate by the Rawleigh Tariff Bureau which is furnishing most of the facts for the Progressives in their contest against the measure.

Among the conclusions arrived at

1. The prices of many manufactured commodities for which tariff increases are sought are already abnormally high and will be further raised if higher duties are granted.

2. Any differences in labor costs here and abroad are more than covered by existing duties, when the higher productive efficiency of American workers is taken into account.

3. The efficient, soundly financed corporations are now earning satisfactory profits and need no additional protection. Increased duties are sought primarily by inefficient companies with obsolete equipment or poor management or by those which are meeting local competition in certain seaport districts.

4. Whereas in previous revisions of the tariff so-called luxuries were selected for higher duties, the present revision is apparently designed to lay the burden of higher costs on the masses while touching the buyers of luxuries very lightly if at all.

This survey supplements a study that was made of the agricultural schedules by Prof. B. H. Hibbard, John R. Commons, and Selig Perlman of the University of Wisconsin which developed the conclusion that with the exception of a few commodities, American agricultural producers will derive no substantial benefit from further increases in the agricultural tariffs.

Many highly protected articles on which increased duties are sought, it is said, are maintaining practically war-time prices which are much higher than the general level of prices as reported in the commodity index of prices. This is true, it is held, of nearly all building materials, scientific instruments, furniture, and house furnishings, rope and cordage, men's and boys' clothing, rayon and a long list of other commodities.

Manufacturers of every commodity studied are earning profits under existing tariff duties which are declared to be adequate. In many instances these profits are described as "extortionate."

It is pointed out that many concerns which would be benefited by increased duties have distributed numerous stock dividends during the past six years in addition to paying cash dividends that have run as high as several hundred per cent on money invested.

The investigators report that prac-

tically every rate studied is now higher than is necessary to equalize the difference in production costs here and abroad, and that the only purpose of higher rates is to enable producers to increase profits.

Higher duties apply to articles which are used almost exclusively by the poorer classes of the population, whose living costs will be greatly increased if the pending bill is adopted.

That high wages are not produced by high tariffs and that generally speaking there is no relation between high wages and high rates are conclusions reached by the investigators.

SAN SALVADOR FLIERS AIDED

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Department will assist the Republic of San Salvador to build up its military aviation force by sending two flying instructors there to demonstrate the operation of three instruction planes recently purchased by that Government.

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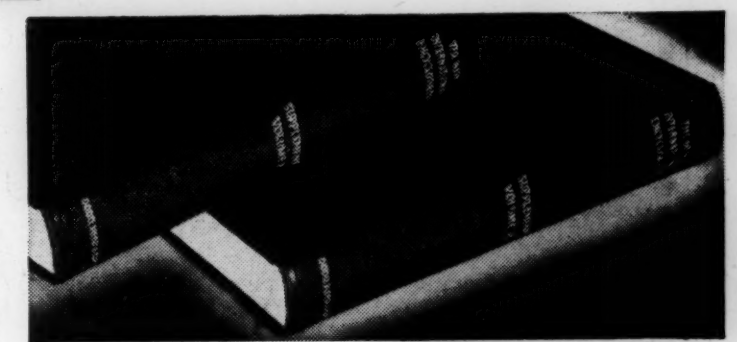
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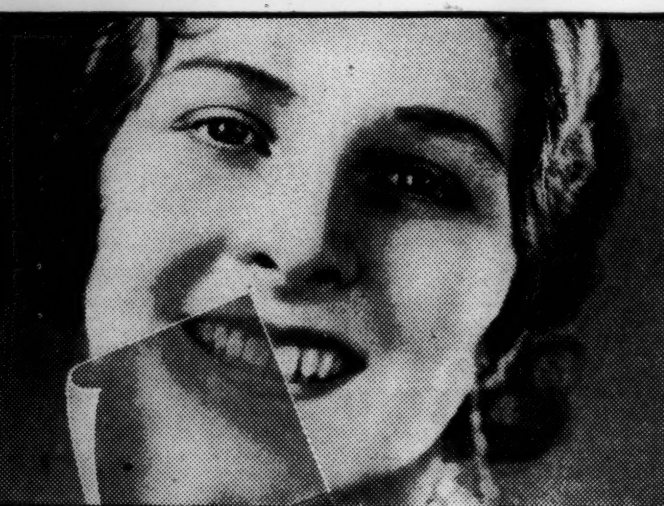
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IRVING T. FISHER THINKS MARKET HAS HIT BOTTOM

Prices Absurdly Low, He Says, and Wonderful Bargains Available

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Prof. Irving T. Fisher of Yale, speaking before the New England division of the National Association of Credit Men at the convention banquet here Oct. 29, expressed the opinion that the stock market had struck bottom.

"For the last week," he said, "we have witnessed an example of mob panic. When the bears made their raid on the street last Tuesday they caught small holders of marginal accounts unprepared and precipitated a crash that has continued for the past week. Prices on the market now are absurdly low. We now have the most wonderful bargain ever offered to the American people."

The prevailing opinion that the market is inflated is unsupportable, he continued, pointing out that money was stable and that earnings have been increasing. He attributed the crash to an unstable credit structure, to the calculated maneuvers of bear operators and to small shareholders to whom "credit has been too leniently extended."

Prof. William C. Douglas of the Yale Law School told the convention that business technique rather than the legal system devised by Congress, is the solution for the problems which have arisen out of the abuse of the bankruptcy laws.

HARVARD WINS AWARD OF AUDUBON LETTERS

NORRISTOWN, Pa. (AP)—A number of original drawings and letters by John J. Audubon, noted authority on

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birds, were awarded to Harvard University under an option by Judge Burnett Holland, in the Montgomery County Orphans' Court.

The decision was made in the will of Joseph Y. Jeanes, who left an estate valued at \$2,165,000. Judge Holland found that Mr. Jeanes, in his will, has specifically called the attention of his executors to a letter disposing of the Audubon collection. Robert Miller, register of wills, had refused to consider the letter as a legal codicil to the will.

British-Argentine Trade Moving Well

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—A reciprocal Anglo-Argentine trade agreement involving \$16,000,000 is claimed to have been brought about by the British economic mission under Lord D'Abernon, which has just returned to England after an absence of little more than two months.

In a statement to the press, referring to the outlook for British trade with South America, Lord D'Abernon says: "The prospects are excellent, provided intelligent use is made of our opportunities. The large amount of English capital invested in South America, and the enormous buying capacity represented by the English market, open without restriction and without customs duties to South American produce, ought to give us a unique position."

"The English have a wonderful position in South America. We have a complete monopoly of the quality of British goods. On the contrary, the criticism is that English goods last too long and are too dear. South Americans say: 'You give us not what we like, but what you think we ought to like. It is your taste, and not ours. Possibly you are right and we are wrong; but that does not alter what appeals to us.'"

Lord D'Abernon also said: "We require to shake off out-of-date methods, to improve our representation, and to adapt our products to what South America requires. Energy and elasticity are wanted. We should bring our best commercial forces to bear on the South American front."

California in Lead Against Vivisection

"Anti-Vivisectionists Whom I Met Out West" was the subject of an informal address by Mrs. Basil Tracy at the first public meeting of the season of the New England Anti-Vivisection Society.

Mrs. Tracy told of the condition and activities of the various societies she visited in the South, on the Pacific coast, in western Canada and in the Middle West during the three months of her absence. The California society, with headquarters in Los Angeles, according to Mrs. Tracy, was the largest and most energetic. They had led a campaign for two bills for the abolition of vivisection in the Legislature, one of which polled a third of the votes cast. They also support an anti-vivisection car which travels about the State to hold meetings and distribute literature.

During the course of her remarks, Mrs. Tracy made an appeal for contributions to the work of Mme. de Silva of Paris, France, who has for some years been active in behalf of animals.

AMUSEMENTS

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"The Biggest Laugh Hit in Years"
SAM H. HARRIS presents

June Moon
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KING OF THE RHYMES

BROADHURST 44 St. W. of W. Way, Evens.
8:30, Mats. Wed. & Sat.

ERLANGER'S W. 44th St. W. of W. Way, Evens.
8:30, Mats. Wed. & Sat.

MRS. FISKE in the new comedy
"LADIES OF THE JURY"

SHUBERT THEATRE, 44th St. W. of W. Way, Evens.
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QUEENIE SMITH
in the Musical Comedy Sensation
"THE STREET SINGER"

John Price Jones
Harry K. Mervin, Jr., Nell Kelly
ANDREW TOMBS

Maxine Elliott's Th. W. 39 St. Evens. 8:50
Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:30
"AN EXTRAORDINARILY GOOD PLAY."—N. Y. Times.

Many Waters
with ERNEST TRUAX & MANDA VANNE

WILLIAM HARRIS JR. Presents
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with ARTHUR BYRON by MARTIN FLAVIN

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WOMEN VOTERS STUDY STATE'S CIVIC PROBLEMS

Told Repeal of 'Baby Volstead Act' Could Not Permit Legal Sale of Liquor

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Five women out of a total membership of 16 have been appointed to serve on the Royal Commission on the Civil Service, and this fact is giving a good deal of satisfaction to those who for many years have past have sought to establish better conditions among the women employees of the Government.

A certain amount of criticism is leveled from some quarters at the fact that, of the five, not one of the women has hitherto been very intimately concerned in civil service matters; but it is nevertheless felt in official circles that each is a woman so highly trusted by the affairs of women are concerned that the drawback will be amply compensated.

The Duchess of Athol was parliamentary secretary to the Board of Education in the late Government. Mrs. A. J. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of Great Britain, in furthering Anglo-American friendship and pledging the utmost effort "to help develop a public opinion in support of a reduction and limitation of naval armaments and in favor of the abolition of the battleship."

Another resolution urged the Secretary of State to request of President Hoover the requisite authority to sign the protocol to the Permanent League of Nations, and to urge the President "to submit the signed protocol to the Senate for its consent to ratification at the earliest date not incompatible with the public interest." Copies of both resolutions were ordered sent to the President and the Secretary of State.

Mrs. Frank Day Tuttle, chairman of the Greater New York branch, introduced the chairman of the evening, Charles C. Bauer. Other guests at the speakers' table included Felix Morley, Herbert L. May, permanent member of the Central Opinion Board; Prof. Philip C. Jessup of Columbia University; Mme. Laura Dreyfus-Barney and Miss Katherine Blackburn, secretary of the Woodrow Wilson Foundation.

Simultaneously it was announced that 26 national organizations throughout the country are making arrangements to observe the tenth anniversary of the League of Nations, culminating in a series of special events to be held during January. A Committee of One Hundred, headed by George W. Wickham, has been organized "to stimulate interest in methods developed during the last 10 years which aim to promote international co-operation and to achieve international peace and security."

Opinion regarding the question of what was known as the "marriage bar" was not quite so simple, since the women themselves were not unanimous. Those of the higher grades seemed to favor the removal of the bar; those of the lower grades mostly preferring to retain it on the ground of its effects upon promotion prospects.

Free Trader Joins Customs Union Group

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Lord Beaverbrook, newspaper magnate, who has recently revived a scheme associated with the name of the late Joseph Chamberlain for a British Commonwealth of Nations, has been joined by an influential conditor in the Liberal ranks. His new ally is Charles A. McCurdy, who was chief Liberal "whip" in David Lloyd George's Coalition Government in 1921-22.

Writing in the Daily Express, one of Lord Beaverbrook's journals, Mr. McCurdy says: "I write as an unrepentant Free Trader. I believe that tariffs are injurious things, and especially injurious to an island power dependent upon the sea for its export trade and the services which its bankers, shippers and insurers can render to the whole world."

"A customs barrier round the Empire must, in my judgment, cause a temporary injury to British interests. But I am convinced that the gain to the Empire as a whole and to every section of the Empire would tremendously outweigh the disadvantages."

Mr. McCurdy's attitude is that of a small but influential section of British traders, who are looking increasingly to Empire markets in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa and India, where they are afforded preferential treatment, to dispose of goods excluded by high tariffs from foreign countries.

Russia to Execute Five of Bandit Gang

MOSCOW (AP)—Five men alleged to be members of a band responsible for the murder of 65 persons including six detectives, were sentenced to capital punishment Oct. 30. The leader of the group was said to have been responsible for killing 30 of the victims.

All were accused of being members of a band led by a man named "Big Nick" Kurikukhin, who for years had pillaged, terrorized and murdered from the Urals to the Crimea. In one case evidence showed they murdered five men in a small Crimean resort for thirty rubles (about \$15).

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INDEPENDENT MOVIES PLAN CO-OPERATION

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.,—Independent motion picture exhibitors in Canada are planning co-operative action to make it possible for them to compete

with the big chain theater companies. A convention is to be held in Winnipeg, at which representatives will attend from the territory between Port Arthur, Ont., and Alberta.

Women to Serve on British Inquiry

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Air and Rail Service—Boston to Havana

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BURLINGTON, Vt. (AP)—The will of Elihu B. Taft, who left \$100,000 to the city of Burlington, was allowed

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PUBLIC OPINION RALLIED IN AID OF NAVAL PACT

World Court Protocol Also Indorsed by League of Nations Association

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Describing the League of Nations Assembly as "a sounding board of international affairs whose like has never existed before," Manley O. Hudson, Bemis professor of international law at Harvard University, before the Greater New York branch of the League of Nations Association, asserted that the League Assembly has "filled the most important rôle in the history of the world during the past decade."

The dinner, which was given to celebrate the tenth Assembly of the League of Nations and to welcome members of the association who returned recently from Geneva, was held at the Hotel Astor.

Frederic R. Coudert, international lawyer, described his impressions of the League "as a mere American tourist." Chief of the League Assembly, he said, was that of the outstanding interest Americans are taking in the work of the League.

The meeting adopted a resolution heartily indorsing the work of President Hoover and J. Ramsay MacDonald, Prime Minister of Great Britain, in furthering Anglo-American friendship and pledging the utmost effort "to help develop a public opinion in support of a reduction and limitation of naval armaments and in favor of the abolition of the battleship."

Another resolution urged the Secretary of State to request of President Hoover the requisite authority to sign the protocol to the Permanent League of Nations, and to urge the President "to submit the signed protocol to the Senate for its consent to ratification at the earliest date not incompatible with the public interest." Copies of both resolutions were ordered sent to the President and the Secretary of State.

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CHINESE FIND RARE JADE AND BRONZES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING, China—Two remarkable discoveries, one of ancient bronzes and one of rarest pink jade, have been unearthed recently in China. The bronze pieces were found at Chitu, Shantung Province. Twelve large bronze ceremonial objects were dug up which experts pronounce of great value. In addition, 11 small ornamental metal bells, five coins in the shape of fishes, one small cask, one tripod, one oblong cup, 12 ornaments made of gems, many broken fragments were uncovered by the excavations.

The slab of rose-hued jade was discovered in Sinking province, and has been presented to the Nanking Government for making the new seal of the Republic of China. It is an unusually fine piece, five by seven inches in size, and its color is extremely rare.

ANTWERP PORT SHOWS INCREASE IN ENTRIES

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS—During September, 1929, 1014 vessels including nine sailing boats, carrying 2,111,091 tons, entered the port of Antwerp, as compared with 886 vessels and 2,048,516 tons in September, 1928.

This is an increase of 29 boats and 68,575 tons for September alone and 361 boats and 846,728 tons for the first nine months of the year.

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THE MONITOR READER
(Answers to Questions Asked on the Next to the Last Page)

1. "Trend."
2. 10 knots.
3. 35-40 per cent.
4. Leisure.
5. A journalism course at Yenching University.

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Tomato Soup with Crackers..... 15c
Fried Cap Scallops, Tartar Sauce, French Fried Potatoes, Rolls and Butter..... 45c
Egg Salad, Rolls and Butter..... 35c
Roast Loin of Pork, Brown Gravy, New Spinach, Mashed Potatoes, Rolls and Butter..... 45c
Hot Mince Pie..... 10c

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in the Chittenden County Court, where it had been taken by Ellen B. Taft Holbrook of Dudley, a niece, on appeal from the Probate Court.

The legacy, if accepted within two years, will have the full amount of \$100,000 for building a schoolhouse, or \$60,000 for building a municipal courthouse, the remainder to revert to the estate to be used to establish a home for aged men. In event of nonacceptance, the entire estate will be used to establish the home.

Bengal Government Proposes Changes

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CALCUTTA—"There is no positive ground for asserting that the province has definitely made progress toward self-government."

This is a statement in the Government of Bengal's report on the working of the reformed constitution in the province from 1921 to 1927, which was submitted to the Simon Commission and is now published as a Government paper.

"The most that can be said," the report continues, "is that with less inadequate financial resources and with a constitution which met with more general approval, better results might have been obtained."

The Government suggests: 1—The next stage for Bengal should be a unitary government by a Cabinet consisting of a prime minister, four ministers responsible to the Legislature, and two official ministers. The officials would be in charge of law and order, appointments, finance, and European education. 2—The Legislature should consist of an upper and lower Chamber, with ultimate authority vested in a joint session of the two chambers, subject always to the ultimate veto of the Governor. 3—The Governor should have power to dismiss a minister or ministry if defeated in council in circumstances which demand resignation, or if he considers that the safety and interests of the Province demand such a course. 4—Should the constitutional scheme come to a standstill owing to obstruction, the Governor should have reserved powers to carry on the administration. 5—Communal electorates should be retained for the present. (There are two dissidents to this recommendation.)

The Statesman, leading European newspaper in Calcutta, comments: "What strikes the imagination in all these reports is the elaborate effort made to fit the democratic jacket to conditions which quite obviously do not permit of the democratic uniform. Nobody has the courage to advocate openly a really democratic solution because everybody knows that under it whole important communities would be submerged and there would be immediate chaos. So an effort is made to construct something that will look democratic. There is great timidity about taking risks. We believe that very large risks will have to be taken."

DANISH RAILWAY HAS ISLAND MONOPOLY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—A number of Danish private railway companies (as distinct from the state railways) are in severe straits owing to the inroads of automobile competition in making both on their passenger and goods traffic. One of these private

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Open daily and Sunday from 11 a. m. to 9 p. m. Special combinations and a la carte service.

A delightful place to enjoy delicious foods at popular prices—and amid the charm of Cairo, on the Nile.

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English Beef Broth, with Roll..... 20c
Fried Fresh Opened Oysters, Rasher of Bacon, and Potato..... 50c
Potted Ox Joints, Browned Potato..... 45c
Sweetbread and Mushroom Pattie, French Fried Potatoes..... 55c
Grilled Lamb Chop, Baked Sausage, French Fried Potatoes..... 60c
Maple Walnut Ice Cream..... 15c
Lobster, Steak and Chop Specials

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El Sevilla—110 Boylston Street
Wedgewood—331 Washington Street
Regency—61 Washington Street
Also Band Box Lunches at 107 Federal Street

Waldorf RESTAURANT
226 HUNTINGTON AVENUE
BOSTON
Across the Park

Tomato Soup with Crackers..... 15c
Fried Cap Scallops, Tartar Sauce, French Fried Potatoes, Rolls and Butter..... 45c
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Roast Loin of Pork, Brown Gravy, New Spinach, Mashed Potatoes, Rolls and Butter..... 45c
Hot Mince Pie..... 10c

147 Restaurants in 45 Cities 42 In and Around Boston

LOVEJOY BUST PUT IN EDITORS' HALL OF FAME

Famous Abolitionist's Work
Commemorated by Illinois
Association

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Elijah P. Lovejoy, the martyred anti-slavery editor of Illinois, who was shot and his presses thrown into the Mississippi River, is commemorated in the first bust completed for the editors' hall of fame at the University of Illinois. This new memorial of merit is planned by the Illinois Press Association for the state university's school of journalism.

"Lovejoy was undoubtedly one of the great influences in the struggle to free the slaves," observed Oskar J. Hansen, his sculptor. "As an abolition editor his writings, and much more his martyrdom, helped to crystallize sentiment in the North. He has his place in history along with John Brown."

"Lovejoy was a New England man. He went to St. Louis in 1827 when he was 25, taught school and edited a political paper, then entered the theological seminary at Princeton, N. J., and became a minister. Urged by his friends in St. Louis to return and supplied by them with a printing plant, he came back in 1833 to edit a weekly religious paper."

Refused to Be Silent

"In a year or so he began to take up the subject of slavery so vigorously that the owners of his paper demanded silence. He refused. Hostility in the community became so extreme that in 1836 he removed across the Mississippi into Illinois."

"At Alton he re-established himself in more favorable surroundings and renewed his attacks on slavery. There he gathered a good many adherents and also made many enemies. Ostensibly the city authorities stood with him in his constitutional rights, but actually they did nothing to protect him. He insisted on freedom of the press."

"One after another the presses he brought in were seized and destroyed. They had to be purchased in distant cities and transported to the Mississippi. They were expensive and his resources were small. Four were confiscated. Then the last press came. It was lodged in a warehouse on the river."

Mob Lined Warehouse

"Lovejoy had his adherents come thither for the protection of the press, while he set it up, on Nov. 7, 1837, the day before his thirty-fifth birthday. The warehouse was of stone, but the roof was wood. A mob gathered, shots were exchanged by both sides and the warehouse was set on fire. Lovejoy went out to reconnoiter and was shot. He was barely able to get back into the warehouse before his last attempt to print an abolition paper came to a final end."

"His press was smashed and thrown into the Mississippi. Years later it was fished out. Part of it is now in the Chicago Historical Society."

While Lovejoy was writing against slavery from Illinois soil, Abraham Lincoln, then a young man living about 70 miles away from Alton, was forming his convictions. In March of the year that the abolition editor fell, Lincoln placed on record his first public protest against slavery.

Lincoln was then 28 and a member of the Illinois Legislature. It had passed slavery resolutions.

Paper Started Career

Lincoln was among the few members who did not subscribe to them. Seeking others to join with him in formal dissent, he found but one, and the pair drew up a brief declaration and placed it upon the records of the Legislature. "The institution of slavery," they declared, "is founded on both injustice and bad policy."

This paper, say the historians Nicolay and Hay, was "the authentic record of the beginning of a great and momentous career."

Lovejoy's letters, editorials and history were published the year after he fell, with an introduction by John Quincy Adams, a former President of the United States. Lovejoy's correspondence shows him to have been of an unusually high character. In the light of the present day, his attitude toward slavery do not appear of a violent character. Their tone was reasoned and sane. Intellectually he was exceptional. No picture was ever made of him.

Like Garrison, the more famous abolition editor, he would be heard. Yet he absolved himself of the charge of stubbornness by offering to resign his paper and quit Alton if his constituency there wished it.

Had Great Courage

Mr. Lovejoy was a man of great personal courage. When St. Louis was bristling against him and vigilance committees were formed to look up persons suspected of abolitionism, and he was warned while on a trip out of the city that it would not be safe to return, he went back. He published an address "To My Fellow Citizens." At the time he was the only Protestant minister in St. Louis. For two days the outcome hung in the balance. Then friends arose. After the timid owners of his press turned it over to a man who held a \$500 mortgage, the latter gave the press back to Lovejoy, counseling him to take it and start in again at Alton. Thereafter he was mobbed several times before the fatal attack. He persevered despite the family ties of wife and son. His young wife was his most faithful supporter.

His paper, the Alton Observer, never reached anything more than a meager circulation, but this was widespread. At the time of its last appearance the paper had a little more than 2100 names on its subscription list. Yet Lovejoy received letters that he was doing more than any other man at the moment against slavery.

Long Range Flight Sought for Trade

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—C. R. Fairley, whose firm constructed the big monoplane which achieved a nonstop flight from England to India, in a lecture before the Royal Aeronautical Society on "Range Aircraft," advocated following the same lines for commercial as for military development.

Assuming a reasonable paying load, the problem of intercommunication throughout the British Empire would appear to demand a machine of "range" type.

The nearest point on British territory, said Mr. Fairley, was Malta, 1300 miles away. A further jump of 1100 miles reaches the Suez Canal zone, whence distances of 1000 and 1350 miles take the machine to India. But with a machine of 2000 miles range the India air mail could be carried in three jumps, namely, via Malta, Bagdad and Karachi, in an over-all time of about 60 hours.

Reviewing the possibilities of in-

Tree Serves as Road Sentinel



Engineers Spared This Live Oak, Which Divides Road Between St. Martinville and New Iberia, La. A Sign on the Tree Says "Keep to the Right."

creasing aircraft range, the lecturer said that with the ideal streamlined airplane and the Napier Lion engine the range would be 5500 miles. The ideal machine gets rid of both chassis and radiator. He calculated that the chassis took 1000 miles off the possible range, while such small details as the air-driven dynamo lopped off another 300 miles.

In conclusion, Mr. Fairley emphasized the point that the endeavor to attain maximum range in a machine lifting its fuel for the entire journey would lead along similar lines to the same development and improvement in aircraft that had resulted in the design for pure speed, and would, in addition, make for greater demands on the durability of the power plant.

Kahn Declines Party Position

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Otto H. Kahn, banker and philanthropist, has declined to accept the trusteeship of the Republican Senatorial Campaign Committee, in a letter to George H. Moses, Senator, chairman of the committee, because of the divided reception with which he said, the report of his designation has met.

Mr. Kahn was named for the post at a dinner given here last week by Jeremiah Milbank for Claudius H. Huston, the new chairman of the Republican National Committee. Subsequent reports of the discussion at the dinner, which was private, revealed that not only the appointment of Mr. Kahn, but that speakers at the dinner had sharply rapped the Progressive leanings of a group of Republican Senators. An upheaval in party circles resulted and vigorous protests against the selection of Mr. Kahn because of his Wall Street and Eastern connections came from the Republican Progressive group in Washington.

Mr. Kahn in his letter to Mr. Moses said that "while a Wall Street man, I was known to be, as indeed I am, a liberal in politics," and that, "however erroneous some of the interpretations placed upon his designation as a separate treasurer for the campaign committee they had justified his original judgment that he was not the right man for the position." Mr. Kahn admitted that his first answer to Mr. Moses' invitation to become treasurer was "tantamount to an acceptance in principle" and added that as the Senatorial Committee had not yet taken formal action on the appointment he felt justified in asking for its cancellation.

Regret over Mr. Kahn's decision against taking the post was expressed by influential Republicans here, who recalled that only after strong pressure had been brought to bear on him by both Mr. Moses and Mr. Huston had he agreed to accept. In the same quarters it was said that Mr. Kahn has never lent himself to alignment against any of the Progressive Republican group being on the most friendly terms with several of its members.

World Co-operation Sought on Tariffs

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GLASGOW—Sir George Paish, publicist, speaking before the City Business Club, stated that in politics there was a new movement toward world co-operation. The nations were prepared to work together for the common good in maintaining peace, and anyone who visited Geneva could not fail to realize how far the world had got.

The economic conference, promoted by the Executive of the League of Nations, he said, had come to two definite conclusions: First, that the maintenance of peace was dependent on economic co-operation; and second, that the restoration of world well-being was dependent on this policy of co-operation.

The situation at the moment was that the tariffs of the world were too high. Nations must not only increase their tariffs; they must reduce them. Nations must be willing to buy and sell freely. Once that policy became general, the prosperity of the whole world would be restored, and with that the prosperity of the individual nations would be maintained.

DENMARK CONSTRUCTS CEMENT TRANSPORT

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—The world's first tank vessel for transport of cement in bulk has just been delivered from the Aalborg shipyard, Denmark, built to the order of the International Cement Association, U. S. A., through the initiative of its president, Holger Struckmann, who hails from Aalborg, and whose name the new vessel bears. The "Holger Struckmann" will be domiciled at Havana and left Denmark with a full cargo of cement with a Danish crew.

This unique new vessel is 210 feet long and has a capacity of 7000 barrels of cement or 14,000 tons. The cement is loaded and unloaded in the same way as grain in bulk, with the exception that the discharging is effected by means of special motors which pump the cement from out of the tanks and it is afterward stored in specially built silos.

WILD FLOWERS ABOUND ALONG SOUTH'S ROADS

Motorists Forget Speed on Louisiana's Picturesque Graveled Highway

This is the third of a series of six articles on the subject, "Mexico and the Gulf Coast Beckon the Winter Motorist," outlining how recent highway improvement has made it possible for an automobile to travel from the capital of the United States to the capital of Mexico with only a comparatively short shipment by rail in Mexico.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MORGAN CITY, La.—Scenes reminiscent of the Old South attract the motorist when he crosses the Atchafalaya River here on his way to Texas and the Southwest. The visitor who would make 300 or 400 miles a day elsewhere forgets his usual desire for speed, although the fine gravel roads along this stretch of the Old Spanish Trail enable him to travel almost as rapidly as on paving.

Taking this third and last ferry on the trail, the traveler finds himself almost immediately in the fertile Techno country, the land of the Acadian exiles about whom Longfellow wrote in his "Evangeline." The road passes through sugar cane, rice and cotton fields and by nests of plantation houses such as the northern visitor might expect but find in many other sections of the South.

Wild flowers abound along the roadside. It is not uncommon to see acres of cypress vine in bloom in autumn. Often it is entwined on the roadside shrub, the purple ageratum, both of which grow in profusion along the trail. These blossoms and others beautify the countryside until late in the year.

Along the Tortuous Teche

Bayou Teche and the Atchafalaya converge near Patterson, La. From there the trail skirts along the tortuous Teche, pronounced "teah" and meaning "big snake." The Indian name is aptly applied to this winding waterway which the motorist views at close range occasionally.

If one would enjoy fully the beauties of the Teche, he should leave the trail now and then to cross the bayou over one of several narrow bridges that link the main highway with another on the opposite side. Hyacinths fringe the water's edge in many places, often extending into midstream. Between luxuriant patches of these flowers the smooth waters reflect moss-draped live oaks and cypress so typical of this section.

Side trips continue to draw the tourist to interesting places within easy reach of this section of the trail. Louisiana's "salt cellars" are adjacent to its "sugar bowl." At New

Iberia, La., in the sugar cane belt, the visitor may turn southward and within a few minutes reach one of the nation's largest salt mines, at Avery Island. Several salt domes in Iberia and St. Mary Parishes contain enormous deposits; one has been bored 3000 feet.

Other attractions just south of the trail include four wild-life sanctuaries totaling more than 200,000 acres on the Gulf Coast. Ducks, geese and other waterfowl abound on these reserves, particularly in winter when the birds come southward to escape extreme cold.

Numerous Tourist Camps

Back on the main highway at Lafayette, La., one continues on fine gravel, except the paving in Crowley and Jennings, through some of the most productive rice fields of the State to Lake Charles, La.

At the Texas-Louisiana line a three-mile bridge, built in 1927 and costing \$1,000,000, crosses the Sabine River. This was a co-operative project, the expenses being paid by states and counties thus connected and from federal aid funds.

The trail passes oil fields and refineries, rich fruit, truck and other farming areas between Beaumont and Houston. Almost the entire route from Orange to Houston is paved.

Tourists accustomed to the numerous camps in the northern and eastern states will find few places providing such accommodations along this section of the trail. However, camping grounds and cabins usually can be found in the large towns, such as Jeanerette, New Iberia, Lafayette, Jennings and Lake Charles, all in Louisiana, and Beaumont, Orange and Houston, in Texas.

Architects Named for 'Ideal City Unit'

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Appointment of the architects (Reinhard and Hofmeister) to design the "ideal city unit," which John D. Rockefeller Jr. will erect on the three city blocks between Fifth and Fifty-first Streets and Fifth and Sixth Avenues, is held to mean an early start on the actual work of razing the buildings now occupying the 11-acre site. The property was recently obtained under a 24-year leasehold from Columbia University.

As the possible center of the new unit is to be the new Metropolitan Opera House, the announcement is taken to mean that negotiations for placing the new opera house on a site within the area are nearing fulfillment.

The cutting through of new streets and the laying out of a landscaped area, 200 by 200 feet, is involved. Tentative plans for the development were said to call for new thoroughfares, parallel to Fifth and Sixth Avenues, in the center of the three blocks. It is proposed to construct the opera house facing east on a plaza to be known as Metropolitan Square, the building to run back toward Sixth Avenue.

'ESKIMO PIE' FAILS TO STAY EXCLUSIVE

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Even "Eskimo Pie," that recently popularized confection made of a block of ice cream encased in a hard chocolate coating, is "nothing new under the sun," the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Third Circuit has made it known.

Upholding the invalidity of a patent covering "Eskimo Pie," the court found that the manufacture of such a confection was an art as far back as 1907, but it was then referred to as an "ice cream cannon ball" by its originator, Val Miller. A German patent was issued to Wilhelm Toblen in 1913 covering a similar ice cream preparation.

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ALASKA SALMON REACHES TOTAL OF 5,200,000 CASES

Annual Business of Industry Amounts to \$54,000,000—Airplanes Patrol Waters

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The United States Bureau of Fisheries, which has its winter home in Washington, has just returned from its summer quarters in Alaska.

The Secretary of Commerce, under the White bill for protection of Alaska fisheries, controls all the commercial fisheries in the territory and makes the rules governing an annual business of \$54,000,000, the largest single industry in Alaska.

Henry O'Malley, Commissioner of Fisheries, who is the secretary's representative in Alaska every summer, said in a communication which he sent to the National Geographic Society: "The 1929 Alaska salmon production reached 5,200,000 cases by Aug. 31 and is well up to the mark of five-year averages. Alaska cannot two one-pound cans of salmon for every man, woman and child in the United States."

"Use of airplanes for patrolling fishing waters, 12-hour service on official orders limiting or extending fishing privileges, depending on the salmon runs, and the introduction to the United States market of the neglected chum salmon in fresh fillets were features of the 1929 season."

"The United Bureau of Fisheries in Alaska must keep watch on a coast line longer than a line around the earth at the equator. A force of 200 representatives and a fleet of 17 bureau-owned boats and numerous chartered craft carry on duties ranging from charging poachers to teaching school. Fisheries agents must actually count the salmon that go to the spawning grounds because the law requires that 50 per cent of the salmon run must be permitted to pass the nets and traps of the commercial canneries. During the past year counting weirs were established on nine principal salmon rivers of Alaska. At Chignik 1,500,000 salmon swam through the bureau's gates."

"Conservation pays its way in Alaska and has won wide public approval," said the Commissioner. "Under old loose regulations the salmon pack of the territory fell to 3,500,000 cases. Under the stricter control of the White bill of 1924 annual fishery figures roll up unmistakable evidence that the decline of Alaska's salmon fisheries has been checked. Five years' operation have proved that the territory, through scientific fisheries control, can stabilize its chief industry which gives employment to 30,000 men and provides two-thirds of the world's annual salmon catch."

"The Yukon and the Kuskokwim are open only to natives and resident whites who catch the fish for food for themselves and their dogs. All salmon rivers of Alaska are closed to commercial fishing and all fishing areas have a 36-hour weekly closed period. This period has been extended by order in many cases to as long as 96 hours a week. The Secretary of Commerce has power to prohibit commercial fishing in any area, channel, estuary or bay, at any time."

OHIO ONE OF FOREMOST WOMAN LABOR STATES

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Ohio, where one out of 20 women breadwinners in the United States is found at work, was the pioneer State in passing legislation to affect their hours of labor, according to a new bulletin on the chronological development of labor legislation for women issued

by the Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor.

Today Ohio, although not in the foremost ranks, stands well toward the front in the matter of progressive hour legislation, with a nine-hour day and a 50-hour week as the legal maximum of working hours for women in industry, the bulletin shows. Sixteen other states have passed nine-hour laws, two of which have a 48-hour weekly limit. Ten states have blazed the trail still further by passing an eight-hour law for women, the bureau says. In only four states have no laws been enacted—Alabama, Iowa, Florida and West Virginia, it was found.

Women Insist Wets Get Full Penalties

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Consideration of the National Prohibition Act in the same light in which protection is guaranteed against homicide and other crime will materially strengthen effectiveness of the Eighteenth Amendment, Mrs. Ida B. Wise Smith of Des Moines, Ia., vice-president of the National W. C. T. U., declared at the fifty-fifth annual meeting of the New Jersey W. C. T. U. here.

The cry for light wines and beer, Harold B. Wells of Burlington, N. J., said, "was but a camouflage that was hypocritical and intended as a hole in the wall for complete expansion of the liquor traffic."

The diamond medal, awarded annually by the National Association for the best oration by a member of the Young People's Union was won by Ruth Shipp Perkins of Delanco.

Other awards were the Bowdoin Efficiency Cup to the Cumberland County unit and the most outstanding W. C. T. U. work last year, Essex and Bergen Counties received honorable mention.

BOLIVIA PONDERS ARBITRATION

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LA PAZ, Bolivia (By U. P.)—The Cabinet is in permanent session studying the offer of good offices by the Governments of Mexico, Cuba, Colombia, Uruguay and the United States for arbitration of the boundary differences with Paraguay. Finot Alvestegui has presented a report of the Washington gathering to the Cabinet.

MORTGAGE LOAN STABILIZATION IS BELIEVED DUE

Cost Survey Brings Out Pertinent Facts Upon Which to Build

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW ORLEANS, La.—How to stabilize the mortgage loan business and those industries and enterprises related to it was discussed by E. E. Murray of Nashville, Tenn., in his presidential address here to the Mortgage Bankers' Association of America in its sixteenth annual convention.

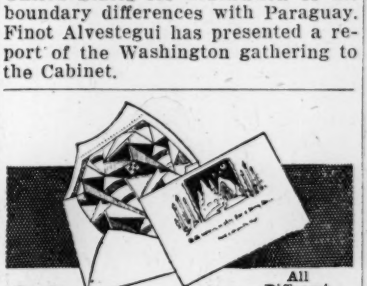
For the first time, men engaged in the mortgage business are likely to know the cost of marketing their commodity and this increased efficiency will benefit the large class of private individuals who hold stock in large mortgage companies, Mr. Murray said, referring to a cost survey completed during the last year by the association.

Five hundred members have furnished confidential data on the costs of making loans. Heretofore the 10,000 mortgage offices in the United States have figured their profits on the volume of business transacted. This method of computing profits probably will be changed after results of the survey have been analyzed at the convention, Mr. Murray said. He predicted that the association may establish a uniform accounting system and that a consultation service may be set up with headquarters in Chicago.

The recent decline of stock prices probably will result in failure of the movement to permit trust funds to be invested in certain types of securities, Mr. Murray told the association's board of governors, meeting before the convention. A recent movement to change the statutes that prevent insurance monies and other trust funds from being invested in stocks was explained.

NEW YORK CITY

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BRITISH MOTOR SHOW ATTRACTS WORLD'S BUYERS

Medium-Price Cars of Six-Cylinder Type Win Greatest Interest

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The glittering display of more than £1,000,000 worth of automobiles exhibited at the recent British motor show held at Olympia gave convincing proof that the modern motorist is getting the greatest value for money ever offered.

A bad bargain seemed an impossibility and the prospective owner had a difficult task in choosing his model from the 300 odd cars representing seven countries and ranging in price from a "Baby" seven-horsepower at £130 to an eight-cylinder developing 265 horsepower and costing £3460.

The greatest success of the show, judging by the crowds of motor enthusiasts continually collected round the various stands, was achieved by the inexpensive British six-cylinder cars of medium horsepower which have made great advances this year in performance and design.

Now that prices are practically stabilized manufacturers have concentrated their energies on accessories. Useless gadgets are practically nonexistent but the incorporation of many labor-saving devices with greater accessibility of engine parts has introduced simpler and less expensive upkeep for the owner-driver. Automatic or semiautomatic chassis lubrication has solved the problem of a difficult and tiresome job which in the past was only too often neglected.

Additional safety has been provided on most models by the extended use of unsplinterable glass, by the lowering of the center of gravity, by increased braking power, and by the introduction of signalling devices. On several cars the four-wheel brakes can be adjusted from the driver's seat while the car is in motion.

Another noticeable change is the introduction of the four-speed gear box in place of the three-speed one. The new type, providing an "alternating top gear" has been fitted to some



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News of FREEMASONRY

By DUDLEY WRIGHT

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

THE great current event has been the celebration of the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of Der Pilger Lodge, which is not only the senior of the two German-speaking lodges in London, but the senior of the nine Anglo-foreign lodges in London. The meetings of this Lodge had been suspended from 1914 to 1928, although, Masonically speaking, the lodge had not ceased operations, and so it can claim an unbroken existence throughout the 150 years.

The lodge has a wonderful history and in earlier days it was the Masonic home of many court officials of the House of Hanover. The Duke of Sussex, Grand Master of England from 1813 to 1843, who ascended the Masonic throne after the establishment of Der Pilger Lodge in 1799, was one of the closest and staunchest friends of the lodge.

The proceedings of the lodge are conducted in German and the working followed is that of the Grand Lodge of Hamburg, which differs greatly from that of the English working, though, of course, the essentials are precisely alike. Lord Amptill, the Pro Grand Master, was present at the 150th anniversary and among the honored guests of the evening were Sir Harry Goschen, now intimately connected with the financial life of London, and Baron Schroeder, both descendants of former Masters of the lodge, both of whom also had much to do with bringing the lodge into its present stable position.

There were also present many representatives of the Anglo-foreign lodges in London, and last, but certainly not least in importance, Sir Alfred Robins, who has been through the untiring efforts of Sir Alfred that the lodge has once more been placed on a firm basis. He gave some interesting information upon a point that has, perhaps, been in dispute. He said there was prevalent among the German Grand Masters of England had declined to recognize the German Grand Lodges. That was not so, for that would have been a declaration of open war, which was never made by the Grand Lodge of England, except on a question of strict fundamentals. What actually happened was that, in June, 1916, virtually two years after the war had begun and a year and a half after the Bund of German Grand Lodges had severed direct relationships with the Grand Lodges of the allied countries, the Grand Master announced to Grand Lodge that, having regard to the unprecedented character of the war and the intense feeling it had aroused, which, at that time, showed no sign of abatement, he had decided that, during the progress of the struggle and until such time after the Treaty of Peace had been signed as, in the future, he might determine, there should be no intercourse or exchange of representatives between the United Grand Lodge of England and Grand Lodges in enemy countries. It was, therefore, entirely a matter of the prerogative of the Grand Master, just as the question of the recognition or nonrecognition of foreign powers was absolutely within the powers of Grand Lodge.

What it meant and involved was a breaking of all diplomatic relations because of a special emergency, without a declaration of war, only to be justified in the very last instance. That was a state of affairs well understood by students of international politics, where often there was a suspension of diplomatic relations between two countries without any declaration of war, which entailed a certain inconvenience but involved no hostilities. The latest instance of this was in Russia, with whom there has been a suspension of diplomatic relations now for two years, but which promised soon to be ended. Therefore, it could be understood that through-out there had been no refusal to recognize the legitimacy of German Freemasonry as acknowledged for a century and a half by the United Grand Lodge of England, so it had simply been a question of direct personal relations between the jurisdictions.

The statement of Sir Alfred Robins will tend to clear up much doubt that has existed among brethren both at home and abroad as to the relations between the English and German Grand Lodges. It will also pave the way for a happy reunion and, on this occasion, a telegram of congratulation was received from the

Mother Grand Lodge of Berlin, the first friendly gesture displayed from Germany toward the brethren of England.

This has not been the only international gathering within recent days. Kingsland Lodge, which has been in existence for 52 years, has, for the first time in its history, installed a Frenchman as Master for the current year. Here, also, there were present representatives of the Anglo-foreign lodges, and the guests listened to speeches in English, French, German and Italian.

The Dialer's Guide

Features are followed by name of sponsor and network used in parenthesis. "WJZ Chain," "WEAF Chain," "Chicago Studio," and "Pacific Coast" are general terms of the National Broadcasting Company. These designations are followed by "transmission" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. If only single station is used, its call letters will be given. All times are in Eastern standard except Pacific and Chicago which are given in their respective times.

FOR SUNDAY, NOV. 3

Concert Artists

Earle Spencer, baritone; Toronto Symphony Orchestra, conducted by Eugene Goossens (Canadian National Railways-CNR Chain). Mr. Spencer, who is also soloist in the 150th anniversary and among the honored guests of the evening were Sir Harry Goschen, now intimately connected with the financial life of London, and Baron Schroeder, both descendants of former Masters of the lodge, both of whom also had much to do with bringing the lodge into its present stable position.

Frederic Tilston, pianist; Margaret Speaks, soprano (Baldwin-WJZ Chain). Mr. Tilston, a noted pianist and composer, has been heard with several American symphony orchestras. Miss Speaks is a noted soprano, composer, and All-Debut program. Male quartet assists.

Ernest Allen, soprano; Altwater Kent-WJZ Chain (transcontinental). Mme. Allen is one of those few singers whose voice is adapted to both the opera and the concert. Josef Pasternak conducts the concert orchestra.

Robert Pollock, violinist (KGO, KOMO). Pollock is a noted violinist and composer. He has been heard with several American symphony orchestras. He will play Strauss's "Pavane" on the violin and conduct the orchestra in the Sunday afternoon concert.

Orchestra
Philharmonic Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conducting (WOR). From the Metropolitan Opera House, Berlin's symphony, "Harold in Italy," with violin passages by E. Goossens, 8:15 p. m. Les Diaboliques, 8:30 p. m. Philadelphia Symphony Orchestra, Leopold Stokowski, conducting (WJZ Chain). This is a new recording of the "Les Diaboliques," a group of semi-oriental dances strung together with originality and imagination. "The Rite of Spring," a ballet by Igor Stravinsky, 8:30 p. m. "The Human Sacrifice," a work of sound and movement which is all new to the stage, 8:30 p. m. "The Russian Easter Overture," a work descriptive of an Easter festival in a grand cathedral, 8:30 p. m. "The Russian Easter Overture," a work descriptive of an Easter festival in a grand cathedral, 8:30 p. m.

Chicago Symphony Orchestra, Dr. Frederick Stock, conductor (NBC Chicago). Glazunov's "Carnival Overture," selections from Goldmark's symphony, "The Country Wedding," Wagner's "Prelude to Tristan and Isolde," and Stanislav Ben's Little Symphony (KGO). Wolf-Ferrari, Goldmark and Dawes' "Melody" are featured, 8:30 p. m.

Recitals
Gena Zelnicka, soprano; Robert Simmons, tenor; Arcadie Birkenholz, violinist; Devora Nadwornek, contralto (WJZ Chain). Metropolitan Opera House, 12:30 p. m.

George Becher, baritone; William Becher, soprano (WJZ Chain). Mr. Becher is an NBC announcer, 12:30 p. m. Gena Zelnicka, soprano; Robert Simmons, tenor; Arcadie Birkenholz, violinist (WJZ Chain). Familiar literature of Paganini, Beethoven and Kreisler featured, 1:30 p. m.

Rosale Wolfe, soprano; Philip Steele, baritone (WJZ Chain). German lieder and songs, 1:30 p. m.

Freeman Bibbens, clarinetist; Grace Lee, soprano; Robert Simmons, tenor (KGO). Mr. Bibbens is guest soloist with the regular members of this program, 5 p. m.

Vocal Ensembles
Jewish Hour (WEAF Chain). Representative program, presenting outstanding leaders of thought, noted musicians and dramatic artists. Jewish Hour, 5:30 p. m.

"The Lady and the Guardsman" (WEAF Chain). Ancient Ardit ballad by Miss Goldsmith, and all together at finish on "The Lady and the Guardsman," 5:30 p. m.

"The Pilgrims" (WJZ Chain). Two madrigals in modern vein frame an ancient story of the Pilgrims, 5:30 p. m.

Victor Herbert's "The Viceroy" (WJZ Chain). Sicilian opera produced by the National Light Opera Company, directed by Harold Sanford. 5:30 p. m.

Songbook (Old Chain). Pre-game rally such as is staged in high schools and colleges over the country. WEAF Chain. Pianist; male quartet; string quartet, and band, directed by Harold Sanford. 6:30 p. m.

Melodists (Euna Jettick-WJZ Chain). "Havana," contralto solo by Mary Hoppe. Mixed quartet, 8 p. m. NBC Pacific program, 7:45 p. m.

Archaic Quartet (WJZ Chain). Quiet harmonies, 11:45 p. m.

phonograph records and the radio. 9 p. m.

Fred Waldner, tenor; Retting and Platt, two pianos; Jean Goldkette's orchestra (Studebaker-WEAF Chain transcontinental). Some odd favorites in arrangement, 10:15 p. m.

Characteristic
"The Nomad" (WJZ Chain). Solo and orchestral specialties by Russian group. 1 p. m.

"Polka Belva" (WEAF Chain). Soloist and balalaika strings. 2 p. m.

Mildred's Musicians (WEAF Chain). Hawaiian melodies, 11:15 p. m.

Russian Cathedral Choir (WEAF Chain). The gay, serious and religious mood of Russia, 11:15 p. m.

Dramatic Sketches and Music
"John Paul Jones" (WEAF Chain). "Heroes of the World." Musical background, 7 p. m.

De Maupassant's "The Coward" (DOR-WJZ Chain). Change of policy. New program structure provides for concert of French music with the above mentioned French music, 7:30 p. m.

Jules Landis Sherry-Netherland Orchestra with Gregory Alexandresco, pianist, 8:15 p. m.

"The Pilgrims" (KGO). Havana in words and music, 8:30 p. m.

Talks
William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General of the United States (Columbia-WJZ Chain transcontinental). On "The Federal Reserve System." Sketches and music, 8:15 p. m.

"The Readers' Guide" (KGO). Joseph Barone, host. Highest European level of contemporary literature, 9 p. m.

FOR MONDAY, NOV. 4
Grand Opera
"Aida" (NBC Chain). Scene 1 and portion of scene 2, Act 3, of massive Egyptian pageant opera at the Metropolitan Opera House, 8:15 p. m.

Civic Theater, the new home of the Chicago Civic Opera Company. In the evening will be "The Barber of Seville," by Rossini, 8:15 p. m.

Indicative of the constantly growing better taste of the radio audience, the Civic Theater, 8:15 p. m.

Chopin, 8 p. m. NBC Pacific coast program, 9 p. m.

"Cypselus" (WEAF Chain). Ballads, light opera selections and a few popular numbers by group consisting of Ernest Allen, soprano; Altwater Kent, soprano; Robert Pollock, violinist; and orchestra conducted by Harry Horlick, 8:30 p. m.

Howard Taft (Edison-WJZ Chain transcontinental). J. Donald Parker is the soloist. Frank Black conducts the orchestra, 9 p. m.

Slimmer Music (WJZ Chain). Beethoven, 9:15 p. m.

Mormon Tabernacle (WJZ Chain transcontinental). Three hundred voices grouped in front of a great organ in Salt Lake City, 9:15 p. m.

Orchestra
Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Celebrating anniversary of William Cullen Bryant with Hadley's "Ballad of Flowers," soloist, Eugene Goossens, 9:15 p. m.

Bernard Levitt's "Commodore Evening" (WJZ Chain). Three times a week, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays, the first half hour on Mondays to Wednesday, the first half hour to the chain and the entire hour to the chain on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

White House Concert (Edison-Wright-WJZ Chain). Symphonic, operatic and chamber music. Hugo Mariani conducts, 8:30 p. m.

Slumber Music (WJZ Chain). Beethoven, 8:30 p. m.

Rudy Selger's Symphonies (Shell-NBC Chain). Selger is announcer, conductor and violin soloist, 8 p. m.

Band Music
Sousa and his Band (General Motors-WEAF Chain transcontinental). Soloist, Ernest Allen, soprano; Altwater Kent, soprano; Robert Pollock, violinist; and orchestra, 8:30 p. m.

Rhythmic Music
"Back and Wine" (WEAF Chain). Prosperity looks their way, 7 p. m.

"The Pilgrims" (WJZ Chain). "Singin' in the Rain" as feature of the capable pianos of Lester Place and Robert Pasco, 7:30 p. m.

"Cabin Nights" (Kenrad-WJZ Chain). Featured show tunes. Cotton Pickers Quartet, Retting and Platt and their two pianos, and Jules Berubeaux orchestra, which you may have heard on records, 10 p. m.

Dr. Florio's Edgewood Beach Hotel Orchestra (WJZ Chain). Orchestra specialties, 12 p. m.

Bay View (KGO). St. Francis Orchestra (KGO). From the well-known Coconut Grove in Los Angeles to take the place of Henry Halstead who now plays in a Texas Hotel, 11 p. m.

Official
Government Club (WEAF Chain). Second meeting of the season with address by Edwin Marshall Hadley and Joe Mitchell Chapple, champion interviewer, 2 p. m.

MEXICO RATIFIES PACT
MEXICO CITY (AP)—The Mexican Senate has voted ratification of Mexican adherence to the Kellogg-Brand pact to outlaw war.

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METEOROLOGISTS AT COPENHAGEN AID AVIATION

President Urges Erection of Dozen Stations in Europe for Observation

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

COPENHAGEN—The many eminent meteorological scientists assembled at their international congress in Copenhagen, apart from strictly scientific work, bestowed serious deliberations upon turning their science into still more and more developed practical services, more especially for the benefit of aviation and agriculture. The president, Professor van Everdingen, from Utrecht, urged the erection of 10 or 12 stations in different parts of Europe, from whence the conditions of the higher atmospheric strata could be investigated every day. In Holland experiments were started with kites many years ago, but this was an uncertain medium, and after the war military airplanes were used and every day one of these ascends to a height of 5000-6000 meters with self-registering apparatus bringing information of temperature, degree of moisture, etc. This work makes it possible to predict the weather with much greater accuracy, and Holland is the only country where it is being done regularly.

With reference to the wishes of the Danish military air service will now begin to work for and co-operate with the Danish meteorological institute by sending planes into the higher strata of the atmosphere, and one of the large military planes has already been fitted with a meteorograph.

One point they only succeeded in settling at the eleventh hour. This was whether or not to vote for the prompt establishment of a large international central bureau. Opinions were strongly divided, one section favoring immediate steps to be taken, while another feared the meteorological institutes would become too dependent on the authorities if substantial state grants were to be asked for, as they would have to be, and they urged that the matter should be left in abeyance till the next international congress, to be held six years hence. The president, Dr. van Everdingen, favored the latter view, which prevailed, and he was re-elected president for the next six years. In the meantime he has offered to maintain the international secretariat at his residence in Holland.

Forthcoming Lectures on Christian Science

CANADA
ONTARIO
Sault Ste. Marie: The Algoma Theatre, 664 Queen Street, East, 3 p. m., Nov. 3.
NEW YORK (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West and Ninety-sixth Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 5.
New York (Edgich Church): Church Edifice, 103 East Seventy-seventh Street, 8 p. m., Nov. 5.
Oswining: Beachwood Theatre, Scarborough, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 2.
Port Chester: High School Auditorium, Irving Avenue, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 4.
PENNSYLVANIA
Chester: Masonic Temple, Ninth and Welsh Streets, 3:30 p. m., Nov. 2.
Pittsburgh (Fourth Church): Manor Theatre, 1729 Murray Avenue, near Forbes Street, Squirrel Hill, 3:15 p. m., Nov. 3.
Stroudsburg: Stroud Theatre, 3 p. m., Nov. 3.
VERMONT
Bennington: High School Hall, 8 p. m., Nov. 3.
WEST VIRGINIA
Fairmont: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., Nov. 4.
Huntington: Marshall College Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 8.
Parkersburg (High School): Church Edifice, 8:15 p. m., Nov. 5.

TO CURB USE OF ENGLISH
MEXICO CITY (AP)—The municipal council at Puebla is reported in a dispatch to El Universal to have adopted an ordinance forbidding the display of motion pictures with English subtitles and talking pictures given in English. The dispatch said the measure was expected to end the invasion of the English language.

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agriculture, farmers want observations made quite close to the ground, where the vegetation is to be found, and not as now at 1½ meters height, and uniform regulations for the whole world are under consideration. The chairman of the agricultural meteorological section, Dr. Waller from Sweden, says that in Sweden they reckon with 80 per cent correctness in their weather forecast, but they want this more localized, which is very difficult, especially regarding rain. The radio has proved an immense boon in the matter of weather forecast.

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WORLD FAMINE IN SOFT WOODS IS FORESEEN

Lessons to Be Learned From
Timber Destruction on
African Continent

The experiences of the author of this series of three articles, of which this is the last, in organizing in Kenya Colony, Africa, a band of forest preservers known as the Men of the Trees are offered as an interesting contribution which should help educate the man on the street to the grave considerations involved in the world-wide need for forest conservation and rehabilitation.

By RICHARD ST. BARBE BAKER

It is the realization of the dependence of men upon trees that will make effective the support of all governmental and voluntary effort for the replanting and intelligent harvesting of our forests.

Forestry arose from a recognition of a universal need. It embodied the spirit of service to mankind in attempting to provide a means of supplying forever a necessity of life.

In the past man has had a bad record as a forest destroyer. Africa and the Near East have suffered cruelly. The process of destruction has been going on for centuries, until now only a mere belt of timber remains in the equatorial regions of Africa.

As all the world is linked together in its forestry requirements, it seems wisdom for us all to look around us and learn lessons from those who have suffered as the result of tree destruction, and benefiting by their experience, learn in time to save ourselves from a similar fate.

The fate of the native tribes in the Indian District renders a vivid warning as to what might happen in other parts of the world, if forest conservation is neglected.

Our civilization on the American continent is based largely on the use of wood. For every substitute for wood discovered, such as steel doors, or steel for office furniture, there are about 10 new uses for forest products, such as beaverboard, silk substitutes for clothes, and the like.

Our present civilization is largely based on the use of paper. The relative quantity of paper used by different countries gives some idea of the degree of civilization obtained.

Although certain grades of paper are still made from other materials, wood is still the cheapest and best for most purposes, and, when produced on a crop basis, provides the greatest volume of goods at the lowest cost. In America 350 cubic feet of wood is used per annum per head of population. I am informed that one Sunday edition of a New York paper consumes approximately 25 acres of forest.

The United States cuts three times more wood than is grown in this country each year, and she is already Canada's largest customer. Canadian forests are becoming rapidly exhausted and presently both the United States and Canada will be thrown back upon the Baltic for supplies.

Russia is cutting far beyond her annual increment, and the present rate of exploitation, her forests will be quickly exhausted. As recently as last week, my attention was drawn to a paragraph in the Toronto Globe, dated Prescott, Aug. 19, which stated that 12,000 cords of pulp wood from Russia passed up the St. Lawrence River the previous Saturday on board the steamer Baris of the Canada Steamship Lines.

The cargo was loaded at Archambault on the White Sea, brought to Quebec by the steamer Quercus and transhipped to the Barre for its destination to the Hammer-Mill Paper Company at Erie, Pa.

As the world's supplies of timber

become exhausted, the direct consequences will be that prices will be pushed up and become prohibitive. I had the privilege of being one of the British delegates to the last World Forestry Congress in Rome, where forestry experts had gathered from nearly every country in the world. After pooling our information as to the future supplies of soft woods, the most conservative estimates showed that in 15 to 20 years at the present rate at which timber is being used, there will be a world famine in soft woods.

That is one of the economic aspects of forestry in the world today. But apart from this, trees improve the soil and assist agriculture. There is no conflict between the interests of forestry and agriculture; one is the complement of the other. Land which is too steep or too rocky or poor for agriculture, can be well planted with trees. The aim of the Men of the Trees is to assist in the development of forest recreation grounds which form an evergrowing need in the social development of any country. Above all the association seeks to enlist the enthusiasm of the rising generation for an ideal which is inspired by living belief in the oneness of mankind. The planting of a tree, while a practical deed, is also a symbol of this far-reaching ideal. The unselfish care of each plantation will teach more than forestry. It will develop the physical, moral, and spiritual qualities essential to our civilization.

We must give our children a love for trees. For by teaching the young people to be careful of trees and to plant and to care for them, the lasting results, a similar inspiration to that given to primitive tribesmen in the Highlands of Kenya in 1922 is needed all over the world, owing to the rapid destruction of forests and the dire prospect of a timber famine, and for this purpose there was established in London at the end of 1924 a headquarters for the purpose of linking together the different branches of the association and of helping to arouse a forestry consciousness, particularly in the rising generation.

The aim of the Men of the Trees is briefly "to develop a tree sense in every citizen, and to encourage all to plant, protect and love their native trees; for forestry is among the oldest and most honorable of the peaceful arts of men, and in its practice is unselfish and constructive service."

In the words of Henry van Dyke, America's greatest tree poet, "The tree that planneth a tree is a servant of God; He provideth a kindness for many generations; And faces that he hath not seen shall bless him."

Liverpool to Found Sugar Futures Mart

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Liverpool is to resume the place it held before 1914 in the sugar trade of the world by re-establishing, before the end of this year, its important market for dealing in sugar futures. Details are far advanced, the form of contract, basis of dealing, variations to permit dealings in Empire sugars bearing a tariff preference, and other technical points have been settled, and the new exchange is expected to get into operation with a minimum of delay.

Liverpool has always been an important sugar center, and its refineries have a capacity for melting more than 75,000 tons of raw sugar annually. It is the logical port of entry for the very large candy and confectionery trade of Britain, which uses vast quantities of sugar. The support of important elements of the trade for the new exchange is assured by the fact that Messrs. Tate & Lyle, Ltd., leading sugar dealers, have become charter members, while a leading London firm has announced that they will become members and will open offices in Liverpool.

Inasmuch as business of all sorts has been tending to leave Liverpool and migrate to the south of England, and especially to Greater London, the reopening of the sugar exchange at Liverpool has given encouragement to that center. There seems to be no doubt expressed anywhere that it is the logical place for a leading world sugar market. The move is also of interest to holders of securities of sugar-producing companies, most of which are now selling at very low levels.

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JUGOSLAV CITIES REPORTED THRIVING UNDER DICTATORSHIP

(Continued from Page 1)

King, and long interviews with General Zivkovich, the Prime Minister, Dr. Kumandul, the Acting Foreign Minister, and others in or under the Government. They expressed their views freely—not for publication, but for my information. I had the advantage of hearing the other side from former members of the Radical and Democratic parties, and from a few of the dissident Croats. In brief, I heard both sides of the tangled story. Further, I saw a good deal of the actual country itself; it is no exaggeration to say that it was quite as tranquil as England or any state of the Union.

Great Improvement Seen

Belgrade, two years ago, was hardly much better than a huge, straggling, ill-kept and untidy village, with badly paved streets and a general air of depression, which was modified to some extent by some new government buildings in course of construction. During these two years a truly remarkable change has taken place, largely owing to the energy and drive of Dr. Kumandul, who was Mayor of the city before becoming Acting Foreign Minister, in the absence of Dr. Marinovic. The change has to be "seen to be believed." The streets are paved, and well paved. The untidiness has vanished.

For those who long for the peace and unification of Yugoslavia, Belgrade is now a heartening sight, for it speaks of national growth and progress. Before the war the city had a population of less than 90,000; now it has 250,000. Growth and progress, however, are not confined to Belgrade, but are shown in proportionate development in Zagreb, the capital of Croatia; in Ljubljana, the capital of Slovenia; in Skopje, in Macedonia; and in Split, the old Spalato, the chief port of Dalmatia. This great urban movement is taking place everywhere, and all the cities and big towns show a similar proportionate increase. This implies that the country is going ahead as a unit, and seems to me significant.

People Watch King

King Alexander has been Dictator, that is, he has ruled without a Parliament, for eight or nine months, a period hardly long enough for assessing the merits or the reverse of his regime. But his own people are quietly watching and weighing him up every moment, the result being that while in many parts of the country the dictatorship is welcomed, there is an absolute lack of restiveness under it anywhere else. The politicians, who have lost their jobs, are the sole exceptions, together of course with the politicians who want jobs, and see no chance of getting them, a fairly numerous class. There are more of them in Serbia than in Croatia; there are too many in both, and some of them are ready, "in the sacred name of liberty," to make trouble, but the dictatorship deals with all of them, whether Serb or Croat, in precisely the same way.

A prominent member of the late Parliament told me that nothing had surprised him more than the quiet acceptance by the people at large of the King's dictatorship. Disapproving himself of the King's action, this gentleman confessed that the opposition he had expected had not materialized; it was notable that he did not connect the general acquiescence in a "militaristic dictatorship" with force. He was as much admitted that the people were for the King. This, too, is my own very distinct impression, but as I have said, the excellent harvest will help the King.

The King's Policy

What is the King's policy? "To preserve the unity of the state" were the words he used to describe it when he assumed the dictatorship. This is still his policy. It is national in scope, not sectional—not Serb, or Croat, or Slovene, but Yugoslav. First, the administration throughout the country has been reformed. Secondly, the national finances have been put on a sound basis by a genuine balancing of the budget. Thirdly, a new national Land Bank has been set up to give cheap credits to the peasants. The point to stress is that the

King's policy shows no partiality for Serb, Croat or Slovene and is based solely on the doctrine of the unity of the State of Yugoslavia. It gives no ground for jealousy as between Belgrade and Zagreb now. If the old jealousy, for which the Croats had no little justification, is to be dissipated, as is the aim of the present régime, Croat feeling must be taken into account—and it is so, as witness the number of Croats in high office in the Government.

Bulgarian Settlement

In some quarters the King has been charged with absolutism, though he himself declared that "far from desiring uncontrolled authority over the country," he wanted it to "benefit later by more just electoral laws, true parliamentarism, and real democracy." Much hard work had to be done, and I have no doubt of the King's saying when at the moment he thinks it can safely be said for he is no autocrat but a liberal at heart, and no one knows better than he that the sooner he can say when, the better it will be for all concerned.

At present internal policy overshadows foreign policy in Yugoslavia, and no question presses for instant attention except a settlement with Bulgaria. Last spring the promise of the conference held at Piro was clouded by outrages on the frontier, and whether the second Piro conference will be able to deal with the matter effectively remains to be seen.

More British Youth Provided With Work

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The local advisory committees for juvenile employment are finding that their efforts are becoming more and more recognized by a genuine people and by employers as a genuine means of securing contact with one another. In the annual report just issued by the Ministry of Labor committees generally comment on the increase in registration for employment among the young, especially those of the better educated type, combined in most cases with the notification of more and more varied vacancies as a result of active propaganda work. In almost all placings effected through the official machinery has also improved.

The choice of posts made by young people is determined by various considerations. A Watford boy told the committee that he "had a trade in his hands," and it was ascertained that he made pocket money by cutting his friends' hair at a penny a head. Another boy, who was helping in a hairdresser's shop after school hours.

Domestic service is reported by nearly all committees to be increasingly popular among girls. But over a year ago it was many years ago. It is pointed out that, in years gone by there was a surplus agricultural population the natural outlet for whose activities was emigration. The change in character of the surplus population, which is now mainly industrial, has resulted in a considerable alteration in outlook on the subject. Emigration is not in favor with the city lad. Nevertheless in some districts and particularly in the northeast of England, "the pioneering spirit among the rising generation is still very much alive."

There are now 97 employment centers in existence. These institutions aim not only at warding off the ill effects of involuntary unemployment but at definitely equipping the boy or girl for employment by means of education and training.

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PACIFIC GROUP STARTS INQUIRY ON PHILIPPINES

(Continued from Page 1)

program for realizing the new ideals in aesthetics and morals, if they were to be attained.

Dr. James F. Shotwell of Columbia University, New York, claimed that natural science was the art of the West and its great gift to the world. He took issue with the point of view that holds that modern science and invention damage the traditional culture of a people when its methods are introduced into their daily lives. The splendors of old are few, he said. Greece, Rome, Peking, and Japan tell the story, but even these splendors were not a great human achievement. Whatever was great in the art of the past was the possession of the few who lived on the labor of others. The life of these others was reduced to continual routine. They had no new daily problems, no new experiences, no adventures.

But modern science guarantees that life need no longer be repetitive. Civilization itself will not be repetitive. Science is the art of the West. The function of the research work of this institute is to study how civilizations may adapt themselves to the machine age, its gifts, and its perils. Adaptation is the keynote of the research now going on in every one of the countries represented in this gathering.

Germany Reclaims Moorland Tracts

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMBURG—Latest figures show that there are still 411,900 hectares of uncultivated waste land in Germany, with more than half of this moor land in the Prussian districts of Hanover, Lüneburg, Osnabrück and Stade in the Province of Hanover. Oldenburg and the provinces of East Prussia, Pomerania and certain parts of Bavaria and Württemberg also include large tracts of unarable land within their borders. The picturesque Lüneburger

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Heide, a great heath and moor land near Hamburg, which at present raises chiefly black-nosed, deep-wooled sheep called Heide-Schnucken and delicious heather honey, is slowly but steadily being reclaimed and neat little farms are springing up in areas which are being carefully irrigated and fertilized.

The most beautiful part of the hilly moorland is being preserved by the Government as a natural park so that future generations of Hamburgers will not entirely lose the joy of having heather land at their gates.

Canterbury Seeking Funds for Cathedral

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Although no detailed estimate has yet been made as to what it would cost to preserve Canterbury Cathedral intact for the next 500 years, it is stated on good authority that the sum of at least £100,000 is needed in order to press ahead with urgent work required. The Dean and Chapter of the Cathedral, who are responsible for the fabric, find it impossible to carry out all the necessary repairs. Although some preservation work is being carried out, and the walls in the interior have been ruthlessly scraped, the cloisters, parts of the towers, and much of the outside stonework are in a lamentable state. The first church of Canterbury was built with the help of Ethelbert, King of Kent, when the Romans were in occupation of Britain. After the Norman Conquest, Lanfranc, the Abbot of Caen in Normandy, became Archbishop of Canterbury and set to work to preserve the vestiges of the Roman Church and "to erect a more noble one." For nearly 200 years the cathedral of Canterbury was being built, and there may still be seen in the choir the Caen stone brought from France in barges. The architect at that time was William of Sens, who was one of the great master builders of the close of the twelfth century.

In subsequent centuries the rest of the cathedral was built. Archbishop Becket, St. Thomas of Canterbury, was martyred in a corner of the cathedral in 1170, and his shrine became the center of pilgrimages for over 550 years. The shrine was covered with precious stones, which at the time of the Reformation were taken away, and stored in the Treasury of King Henry VIII.

Another historic spot in the cathedral is the tomb of Edward the Black Prince, who was victor at the age of 16 at the Battle of Cressy in 1346. His coat and leather gauntlets still hang over the tomb.

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War's Futility and Sordidness Depicted in School Histories

Trend From Former Coloring as Romance and Glorious
Adventure Reported to League of Women
Voters of Pennsylvania

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

PHILADELPHIA—Much progress has been made by teachers of history in American schools in depicting war as sordid, selfish and useless instead of clothing it with romance and glorious adventure, declared Dr. Edward P. Cheney, Lea professor of history at the University of Pennsylvania, addressing the Institute of Government and Politics held here under the auspices of the Pennsylvania League of Women Voters. More than 200 women attended the two-day meeting during which speakers outlined some of the important events going on in the economic world and of the part women are taking in world affairs.

Dr. Cheney said that there are evidences on every hand that the present talk of world peace is being taken seriously and that there is an increasing demand for expressions from thinking people who are extending the idea of world friendliness.

"Up until now war has played the largest part in the writing of history but the time has come when teachers should tell the truth about war. They should teach that it is a sordid business at best. Governments are robbed and rogues become rich. If teachers did their duty in teaching about war and the part it has played in history, there would be no such thing as a boy running away from home to join the army," he declared.

Roland S. Morris, formerly ambassador from the United States to Japan, spoke on the outlawry of war as provided in the Kellogg Peace Pact and the relation of the pact to international disarmament. The peace pact, he said, is the greatest step that ever has been taken toward securing the peace of the world.

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THE HOME FORUM

The Picnic in English Literature

AFTER a whole week of picnicking up on the lonely mountain moors amongst the ling and heather; down beside the sea and in the woodlands bordering our sylvan stream; a week of open-air life in sunshine and shower, of flower-loving, bird-watching, day-dreaming, of setting out early and driving homeward only when the lengthening shadows fall violet upon the golden rocks: I have been meditating upon picnics and thinking what an agreeable topic for an essay the picnic party as described in English literature might be, if only one could suggest too, in writing it some little of that sweetness which, summer ended, one finds stored up in thought as the after-taste of one's own happy country expeditions.

Oh memory! shield me from the world's poor strife,

ejaculated Coleridge once when, resting with his friend Hazlitt on a lovely autumn day beside a roadside well in Somersetshire, they both fell to recollecting the wonderful walks they had taken along the brown heaths and rocky headlands of the Bristol Channel. Picnics were just coming into fashion in Coleridge's day; along with the love of rocks, ruins, solitary wildernesses and reveries, they were a legacy from the wonderful eighteenth century. Coleridge and Hazlitt were upon a journey on this particular occasion, one going seaward, the other returning to his home in distant Shropshire; but at that epoch, as indeed always in the remote past, every journey undertaken by those whose pockets were not overweighed with gold was necessarily a picnic too. So that when the travelers sat by the cool well talking of poetry, or of the feel of the air, or of the shining trunks and slender branches of the birch trees, or of the tones of the clouds and the flight of the swallows, they were in true picnic mood; that is, full of the joy of being alive and able to make an excursion into the beautiful world. I suppose the next to the Wordsworths, among whom our travelers had just reluctantly parted, these friends with their love of walking, devotion to nature and wonderful width of thought, must have done more than any other of the romantic authors to popularize expeditions to the woodlands and parties to lake or riverside. We see the whole movement reflected in Peacock's novels, where walks amidst the hills, boating parties and excursions to visit notable scenes play an important part.

Of course, since very early days, as we know from both paintings and historical memoirs, meals were often served out in the woods. Carl Van Loo, for example, a French painter whose work is to be seen in the Louvre, left a charming representation of an elegant company about to partake of a meal set out upon a damask tablecloth on the green grass at the entrance to a forest; but this picnic was not to be a happy one for all the denizens of

that sweet, rural world, since it was but a halt in a hunting expedition and might, if anyone present were endowed with a little sympathy for bird and beast, have been far from an ideal occasion. Meals carried out to a distant harvest field, too, for reapers and gleaners to eat, lying under honeysuckle hedges or at the feet of ancient shady oaks, where they enjoyed welcome shade and rest, must often have served as delightful picnics not only to the harvesters but to the farmers' children.

One must own that, compared with true workaday ones, our modern picnics are somewhat artificial things; but they play a useful part in introducing victims of overcivilization to many phases of the country scene. For how, save by picnicking, can the town child learn the value of a great rock's shadow, or come to appreciate the well of pure water bubbling from the earth, or realize the world from the point of view of the fox, the rabbit, or the squirrel. Picnics, of course, belong to the poetry of living, and, like poetry, are chiefly for delight.

When American began picnicking I cannot say; but we know that in Germany such a pleasure was possible in 1748; since Lord Chesterfield writing to his son, who was visiting Berlin in that year, remarked, "I like the description of your picnic." Very soon afterward the enterprising must have invaded aristocratic society in England, for Richard Graves, the author of "The Spiritual Quixote," gives a delightful description of what has now fallen quite out of fashion—a music party in the woods. Master Wildgoose, the hero of that curious romance, traveling with his servant towards York-shire, plunges rather suddenly into the famous country of the High Peak and coming to a well-known viewpoint, the travelers are perplexed to find their way. Before them was "a precipice" of an astonishing height from which was a stupendous view into a deep valley; the hill rising on the opposite side, covered with woods near half a mile perpendicularly. The River Dove ran winding at the bottom, amidst pyramidal rocks that rose detached from the hill, with shrubs growing from their tops, and the roots hanging down in a grotesque manner. In some places they meet and intercept the view; in others they open up a prospect beyond rocks, in long perspective up the valley in a most beautiful profusion." That is the scene. To the traveler's amazement, when in the midst of this lone rocky region, they hear enchanting music, and upon approaching the edge of the precipice are still more perplexed to hear (seemingly about halfway down the slope) an angelic voice accompanied by two flutes, singing a song from the Masque of Comus:

On every hill, in every grove,
Along the margin of each stream.

The musicians being still hidden from them, Master Wildgoose marvels at the occurrence and repeats aloud Shakespeare's lines: "I thought that all things had been savage here," and then they find a sheep track descending into the steep valley bottom and discover halfway down, a picnic party with books, music and refreshment. Richard Graves' description gives an impression of a very happy party. Jane Austen, on the contrary, in Emma, presents us with a fine day, horses and carriages to ride in, or she puts it, "all the outward circumstances of arrangement, accommodation and punctuality," but alas, a tedious, unpleasant party, where everyone is at a loss to find "rational entertainment," and Miss Emma owns to being "very dull." One might, of course, have expected as much at a picnic arranged by "Jane," who never seems to have taken much pleasure in country sights and sounds and would certainly not have considered such occupations as watching cloud the ways or following a distant sheep-dog's maneuvering with his flock as "rational entertainment."

Charles Reade does better and in Christie Johnstone gives a sketch of two rival picnic parties out on a little island near Newhaven in Scotland; one rather dull, with footmen, musicians and silver; the other—a fisher girl's wedding party—very happy and gay, with singing and dancing and telling of tales. There are not many picnic parties in poetry, probably because poetry "utters somewhat above a mortal mouth." Tennyson, who must himself have picnicked dozens of times on the wild ocean strand not many miles from his boyhood's home, though he often approaches the theme, gives us one picture only, and that Audley Hall; not a good poem. Clough comes nearer to perfection and in his Bothie seems full of happy reminiscence of Highland meals up amidst the heather or down beside some lovely stream where,

Over a ledge of granite
Into a granite basin the amber torrent descended.
Beautiful there for the color derived from the green rocks under,
Beautiful most of all where beads of foam uprising
Mingle their clouds of white with the delicate hue of the stillness.

Cliff over for its sides, with rowan and pendant birch boughs.
One more Victorian picnic must be recalled; described by Charles Kingsley as having been given by the characters in Two Years Ago upon the lovely slopes of Snowdon, above Nant Gwynant, with its lakes and mossy woodlands. Since the coming of the automobile, picnicking has gone on merrily and with ever widening ranges and more than doubled its appeal. Maybe twentieth century novels when read in the future will reflect this and give many pictures of the outdoor party. And soon we shall have flying picnics to far-away spots across seas and little countries and, on our way, looking down from above, we shall see "the great round wonderful world with its wonderful waters round it curled." I wonder what Coleridge with his devotion to "the courts of the Sun" and his ambition to write a Hymn to Air and a Hymn to Water would have said about such an expedition as this.



Cecil John Rhodes. Bronze Statue in the Botanical Gardens of Cape Town.

Harvard Honoring Booker Washington

More than once I have been asked what was the greatest surprise that ever came to me. I have little hesitation in answering that question. It was the following letter, which came to me one Sunday morning when I was sitting on the veranda of my home at Tuskegee, surrounded by my wife and three children:

Harvard University, Cambridge, May 28, 1896.
My Dear Sir: Harvard University desires to confer on you at the approaching Commencement an honorary degree; but it is our custom to confer degrees only on gentlemen who are present. Our Commencement occurs this year on June 24, and your presence would be desirable from about noon till about five o'clock in the afternoon. Would it be possible for you to be in Cambridge on that day?
Believe me, with great regard,
Very truly yours,
Charles W. Eliot.

This was a recognition that had never in the slightest manner entered into my mind, and it was hard for me to realize that I was to be honored by a degree from the oldest and most renowned university in America. As I sat upon my veranda, with this letter in my hand, tears came into my eyes. My whole former life... as a slave on the plantation, my work in the coal-mines, the times when I was without food and clothing, when I made my bed under a sidewalk, my struggles for an education, the trying days I had had at Tuskegee, days when I did not know where to turn for a dollar to continue the work there, the ostracism and sometimes oppression of my race—all this passed before me. I had never sought or cared for what the world calls fame. I have always looked upon fame as something to be used in accomplishing good. I have often said to my friends that if I can use whatever prominence may have come to me as an instrument with which to do good, I am content to have it. I care for it only as a means to be used for doing good, just as wealth may be used. The more I come into contact with wealthy people, the more I believe that they are growing in the direction of looking upon their money simply as a means to be used for doing good. God has placed in their hands for doing good with, I never go to the office of Mr. John D. Rockefeller, who more than once has been generous to Tuskegee, without being reminded of this.

At nine o'clock, on the morning of June 24, I met President Eliot, the Board of Overseers of Harvard University, and the other guests, at the designated place on the university grounds, for the purpose of being escorted to Sanders Theatre, where the Commencement exercises were to be held and degrees conferred. Among others invited to be present for the purpose of receiving a degree at this time were General Nelson A. Miles, Dr. Bell, the inventor of the Bell

telephone, Bishop Vincent and the Rev. Minot J. Savage. We were placed in line immediately behind the President and the Board of Overseers, and directly afterward the Governor of Massachusetts, escorted by the Lancers, arrived and took his place in the line of march by the side of President Eliot.

When my name was called, I rose, and President Eliot, in beautiful and strong English, conferred upon me the degree of Master of Arts. After these exercises were over, those who had received honorary degrees were invited to lunch with the President. After the lunch we were formed in line again, and were escorted by the Marshall of the day, who that year happened to be Bishop William Lawrence, through the grounds, where, at different points, those who had been honored were called by name and received the Harvard yell. This march ended at Memorial Hall, where the alumni dinner was served. To see over a thousand strong men, representing all that is best in State, Church, business, and education, with the glow and enthusiasm of college loyalty and college pride, which has, I think, a peculiar Harvard flavor, is a sight that does not easily fade from memory. From "Up From Slavery," an Autobiography, by Booker T. Washington.

The Snowberry Bush

Who knows the snowberry bush
That grows by the garden gate?
"I," said the Sun,
"One by one, in a ring,
(O heart! follow the Sun.)
"I drew from the earth its slender stems
In the spring.
"When the moon's fierce heat
On it beat, I saw the shade
(Rest, heart! in His love.)
Leaf upon leaf, in a cool, round pool
That was made.
I know the bush."
Who knows the snowberry bush?
"I," said the Rain,
"In a chain, silver-bright,
(Read, heart! thy wondrous fate.)
In a veil of magical crystals clear
It shed light.
I know the bush."
Who knows the snowberry bush?
"I," said the Bee,
"Full and free from its bell,
(Drink, heart! of His grace.)
From its waxen urn I gather the sweet
Of its well.
I know the bush."
Who knows the snowberry bush?
"I," said the Thrush,
(Heart, hush! have no fear.)
"Spite of the snow and the sleet,
I feed on the clustered berries that hang
Sweet and near.
I know the bush."
I, too, know it well.
Along with bird and bee,
It has fed me.
C. G. ROWLEY.

Driftwood

Only the strong can ride the sea,
Only the stout ship can survive
The impact of her ecstasy
And thrive.

But you were none too brave a ship,
And so she broke you on a rock
And never let you reach your slip
At dock.

Yet burning on our hearth today
In all an ocean's color decked,
We learn the weakest vessel may
Reflect.

FANNY DE GROOT HASTINGS.

Your Hinterland Is There

IN THE midst of the beautiful Botanical Gardens of Cape Town, which nestle at the foot of Table Mountain, stands a larger than life-size bronze statue of Cecil John Rhodes, the great statesman and financier of South Africa, who founded the northern and southern Rhodesias, named after him; and also the rich scholarships instituted under his will, which are open to the youths of the Dominions of Canada, Australia, South Africa, Malta (one every third year), the United States annually, and Germany, the last named having been interrupted, but recently revived.

On the statue is inscribed "Cecil John Rhodes 1853-1902—Your hinterland is there." At the back of the statue is the name of the sculptor, Henry Pegram.

The outstretched hand pointing northward commands attention and the contemplation of a vision in the far distance, away over mountains and vast stretches of country, into the great and dim continent of Africa, with its wonderful resources and opportunities for those big enough to pioneer the way and enter into the heritage.

The statue expresses resoluteness and fearlessness, and the face seems to look down on one in a kindly, benevolent way, as though in sympathy with the passer-by, yet at the same time bidding him behold the promised land of larger opportunities and achievement.

Cecil Rhodes worked for the advancement of his adopted country, South Africa, and that which he undertook was often on a big scale and difficult of accomplishment, but carried to a successful issue by his large vision and indomitable courage.

A visit to his beautiful home, Groote Schuur, situated on the slopes of Table Mountain (now the official residence of the Prime Minister of the Union of South Africa) also conveys some idea of the character of the man.

It is interesting to know that Rhodes was kind and sympathetic toward the natives, who revered him.

Del superare un falso senso di carico

Traduzione dell'articolo sulla Scienza Cristiana pubblicato in Inglese su questa pagina.

MOLTI sembrano essere oppressi da un falso senso di responsabilità. L'uomo d'affari spesso prova un senso opprimente riguardo ai suoi affari, e la madre riguardo ai suoi bambini e alla sua casa. In ogni genere di vita il falso senso di ansietà sembra possa apparire. Di certo questo carico non fa parte del piano del Padre per i Suoi amati figliuoli, come il Maestro mostrò nella parabola del figliuol prodigo. Le privazioni che il figlio più giovane soffrì nel lontano paese non erano parte del piano del padre per lui. La fame che il prodigo soffrì e la sua impotenza a soddisfarla lo turbavano perché aveva lasciato la casa del padre suo. Similmente oggi, l'opprimente senso di responsabilità viene perché ci si è, a quanto si crede, separati dall'idea del proprio Padre, dalla vera consapevolezza, e si ha permesso che la falsa credenza sulla Vita governino il proprio pensiero.

La verità riguardo a Dio ed all'uomo libera il pensiero dal falso senso di responsabilità personale. Ci rende capaci di essere gioiosi, e di realizzare la libertà ed il dominio che di diritto spettano all'eredità di Dio, il proprio reale io spirituale. La verità riguardo alla relazione fra Dio e l'uomo non si trova nel falso senso che considera la vita, la sostanza, il potere, e la legge quali cose materiali e cattive. Questa credenza nella materia quale cosa reale e nel male quale cosa normale simbologizza il paese lontano della parabola. Ognuno può lasciare questo lontano paese di falsa credenza come fece il figlio prodigo, e ritornare alla casa del Padre, alla vera consapevolezza. Tutto ciò che occorre per cominciare questo viaggio è il desiderio per qualche cosa di più elevato e di migliore che la materia e le teorie materiali riguardo alla vita. L'amore per questo desiderio spirituale e la volontà di seguirne le direzioni ci fa uscire dal falso senso di responsabilità ed entrare nel giocondo senso di Vita quale Dio, bene.

La voce del Cristo, Verità, ci parla sempre oggi, come parlò attraverso il Maestro: "Venite a me, voi tutti che siete travagliati e aggraviati, ed io vi alleggerirò." Il desiderio per qualche cosa di più elevato che la materialità ci rende capaci di udire il Cristo, Verità, e di obbedire le direttive dell'idea spirituale, che ci guida nella vera maniera di vivere, come fu esemplificata nella vita del Maestro.

Nessuno ha mai compiuto tanto quanto Cristo Gesù. Benché la sua carriera terrestre sia stata breve, pur tuttavia il suo ministero triennale di guarigioni e di insegnamento hanno fatto di più per liberare l'umanità dal suo senso opprimente delle cose che tutti gli altri insegnamenti, e di più che tutti i sistemi ed invenzioni materiali che tentano di rendere la vita più agevole per l'umanità. Il Maestro disse: "Il mio giogo è dolce, e il mio carico è leggero." Ed

Overcoming a False Sense of Burden

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MANY seem to be burdened by a false sense of responsibility. The business-man often feels a burdened sense regarding his affairs, and the mother about her children and her home. In each walk of life the false sense of anxiety seems liable to appear.

Certainly this burden is no part of the Father's plan for His beloved children, as the Master showed in the parable of the prodigal son. The lack which the younger son experienced in the far-off country was no part of his father's plan for him. The hunger that the prodigal felt and his inability to appease it troubled him because he had left his father's house. Similarly today, the burdened sense of responsibility comes because one has, in belief, separated himself from his Father's house, from true consciousness, and has allowed false beliefs about Life to govern his thinking.

The truth about God and man frees thought from the false sense of personal responsibility. It enables one to be joyous, and to realize the freedom and dominion that rightfully belong to the heir of God, one's real spiritual selfhood. The truth about the relation of God and man is not found in the false sense which regards life, substance, power, and law as material and evil. This belief in matter as real and in evil as normal typifies the far-off country of the parable. Each one can leave this far country of false belief as did the prodigal son, and return to the Father's house, to true consciousness. All that is necessary to begin this journey is the desire for something higher and better than matter and material theories about life. The cherishing of this spiritual desire and willingness to follow its leading bring us out of the false sense of responsibility into the joyous sense of Life as God, good.

The voice of the Christ, Truth, is ever speaking to us today, as it spoke through the Master, "Come unto me, all ye that labour and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." The desire for something higher than

materiality enables us to hear the Christ, Truth, and to obey the directing of the spiritual idea, which guides us into the true way of living, as exemplified in the life of the Master.

No one has so fully accomplished as much as did Christ Jesus. Though his earthly career was short, yet his three years' ministry of healing and teaching have done more to free mankind from its burdened sense of things than all other teachings, and more than all material systems and inventions which are endeavoring to make life easier for mankind.

The Master said, "My yoke is easy, and my burden is light." And he stated the truth about activity when he said, "I can of mine own self do nothing," and, "The Father that dwelleth in me, he doeth the works." The Christ, Truth, imparts true spiritual understanding to all who allow the desire for a higher sense of existence to govern their thinking. The truth of man's unity with divine intelligence at a spiritual level reveals man as reflecting the perfection of God, divine Mind. It is the understanding of the fact that God, Mind, maintains as perfect His own image and likeness, that destroys the false burden of personal responsibility.

The false sense of burden arises from belief in the power of evil, and from doubt of our ability to cope successfully with any given situation, because we believe the intelligence and the strength with which we are to do our work are our own apart from God. Spiritual understanding enables us to see that God, Spirit, good, is infinite, that matter and evil are unreal, that the real man reflects the perfect intelligence of God, and that this gives man dominion over all. We thus know that harmony is established, because God, good, is the governor of the universe. So, through reflecting the perfect ability of Soul, or divine Mind, we are enabled to handle any situation. Then, instead of having a burdened sense of anxiety, we begin to regard life as did Christ Jesus. Mrs. Eddy writes (Retrospection and Introspection, p. 58), "With our Master, life was not merely a sense of existence, but an accompanying sense of power that subdued matter."

A ray of light does not have difficulty in shining, for it is the sun that emits light, and the ray only reflects the brightness of the sun. So spiritual man is ever the reflection of God, who expresses His glorious nature through man's senses. We thus know that intelligence and activity than for the sun's rays to express light. As one begins to think of man and activity in this way, the false sense of responsibility is replaced by the consciousness of dependence upon God and of joyous, God-given dominion.

(In another column will be found a translation of this article into Italian.)

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STRONG UPWARD MOVEMENT GETS WELL UNDER WAY

Rally in Stock Market Is Carried Forward With Increased Vigor

NEW YORK, Oct. 29.—General recovery in stock prices and a drop in volume of trading encouraged the belief of Wall Street's best thinkers that finally the worst of the stock market situation had been seen, and that buyers once more were in the minority.

A fairly good opening on overnight assurances that the tide was turning was followed up well by further gains, and, although the market had to absorb a good deal of distress liquidation, such selling appeared to be merely the last of the trouble, and enough in all parts of the list, and they were fairly well held to the close. The turnover was around 10,000,000 shares.

Sentiment around the brokerage house board rooms was noticeably more cheerful, as was also the case at the banks. Financial losses have indeed been heavy, but so many people have been hurt that there is a general tendency to forget the past and look to the future.

Faith in the country's underlying prosperity has been somewhat shaken. While most people expect some slowing down in the next two or three months as the direct effect of the damage done by the bursting of the stock market bubble, they are not at all more paper profits than bank accounts have been wiped out.

Buying for Investment

Evidence that the buying today was for investment stocks was seen in the fact that investment stocks were the only ones that advanced. The rally, which has suffered in the severe liquidation because their holders needed cash, and because they did not come into their own.

Recognizing that the railroad stocks are earning more money this year than ever before, and that a long line of higher dividends is about due, investors were quick to pick up bargains.

Sharp comebacks, running from 10 to 20 points, were secured by New Haven, Norfolk & Western, New York Central, Delaware & Hudson, Pennsylvania, Baltimore & Ohio, Erie, Chesapeake & Ohio, Louisville & Nashville, "Katy," Missouri Pacific, Southern Railway and Atchafalaya.

Among industrial stocks, the only one that advanced was Warner Bros. Picture preferred, which was held by investors, thinking they would get greater safety and better yields. In the case of Warner Bros. picture preferred, the stock was held by investors, thinking they would get greater safety and better yields.

Reserve Bank Buying

The government bond market was strong, and it is quite authoritative that the Federal Reserve Bank has been buying government bonds. It may be that the Reserve has turned from the bill market to the government bond market, and that the Federal Reserve Bank has been buying government bonds.

Reassuring Statements

Reassuring statements from such men as John J. Raskob, Wall Street's leading authority, and others, helped to bolster the courage of the small investor. One Wall Street man thought the men who were selling the stock market were the country for leadership thought it to be a good idea if more such statements were made.

He said: "There is a great army of stockholders who own stock outright who have been terribly frightened by the recent action of the stock market, and as a result are sacrificing high-grade gilt-edged securities at the present ruinous prices. It should be made clear to these people that they have good securities, and do not owe any money on them, that it is most unfortunate for themselves to sacrifice these securities at present prices."

There are certain men in this country, entirely outside of the banking group, who are the confidence of a great many investors; namely, such men as Henry Ford, the Guggenheims, the Rockefellers and the Du Ponts. If one or several of these men were to make a public statement to the above effect, it would do more than any one thing to correct the present situation.

American Telephone

After holding fairly steady long after the majority of public utility stocks had collapsed, American Telephone stock yesterday to a level which few believed the stock would reach again. It snapped up quickly this morning.

The wide distribution of Telephone is one reason for the sudden weakness in the last few days. A great many people who have been trading on margin in the stock market have a few shares of Telephone, which they owned outright, tucked away in their tin boxes. After their cash had been used up in trading in the stock market, the next thing thousands of them did was to place the Telephone stock with the brokers, and much of it went the way of many other good stocks.

Illinois Central Income

Nine months' net income of Illinois Central Railroad is equal to preferred dividends, to \$5.64 a share, on 1,533,295 shares of common, compared with \$4.83 a share on 1,540,041 shares in the 1928 period.

WEDNESDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

1929 Range Div.										1929 Range Div.										1929 Range Div.										1929 Range Div.									
High	Low	Oct. 29	Oct. 28	Oct. 27	Oct. 26	Oct. 25	Oct. 24	Oct. 23	Oct. 22	High	Low	Oct. 29	Oct. 28	Oct. 27	Oct. 26	Oct. 25	Oct. 24	Oct. 23	Oct. 22	High	Low	Oct. 29	Oct. 28	Oct. 27	Oct. 26	Oct. 25	Oct. 24	Oct. 23	Oct. 22	High	Low	Oct. 29	Oct. 28	Oct. 27	Oct. 26	Oct. 25	Oct. 24	Oct. 23	Oct. 22
294 1/2	294 1/2	1700	28	37 1/2	38	38				128 1/2	20	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	143	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	143	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
15	15	2100	11	15	15	16				48 1/2	17 1/2	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	48 1/2	17 1/2	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	48 1/2	17 1/2	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
75	75	2100	11	15	15	16				48 1/2	17 1/2	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	48 1/2	17 1/2	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	48 1/2	17 1/2	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
15	15	2100	11	15	15	16				48 1/2	17 1/2	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	48 1/2	17 1/2	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	48 1/2	17 1/2	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	
95 1/2	95 1/2	2200	124	119	124	124				16	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	16	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	16	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
18 1/2	18 1/2	56100	25	22 1/2	24 1/2	25				62	31 1/2	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	62	31 1/2	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	62	31 1/2	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	25	
80 1/2	80 1/2	4800	230	20 1/2	21	21				104 1/2	60	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	104 1/2	60	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	104 1/2	60	50	50	50	50	50	50	50		
10 1/2	10 1/2	300	120 1/2	120	120	120				104 1/2	60	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	104 1/2	60	50	50	50	50	50	50	50	104 1/2	60	50	50	50	50	50	50	50		
17 1/2	17 1/2	4000	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2				11	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	11	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	11	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	
10 1/2	10 1/2	4200	100	92	100	92				24	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	24	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	24	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2			
46	46	200	49	49	49	49				54 1/2	36	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	54 1/2	36	30	30	30	30	30	30	30	54 1/2	36	30	30	30	30	30	30	30		
44 1/2	44 1/2	10000	95	9	9	9				122 1/4	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	122 1/4	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	122 1/4	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2			
10 1/2	10 1/2	4200	127 1/2	118 1/2	127 1/2	118 1/2				20 1/2	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	20 1/2	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	20 1/2	19	19	19	19	19	19	19	19		
20	20	6400	43	43	43	43				50	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	50	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	50	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29		
20	20	2200	22	22	22	22				50	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	50	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	50	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29	29		
10 1/2	10 1/2	500	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2				50 1/2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	50 1/2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	50 1/2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	
21 1/2	21 1/2	2800	32	32	32	32				41 1/2	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	41 1/2	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	41 1/2	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	
30	30	11300	42	42	42	42				41 1/2	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	41 1/2	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	41 1/2	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	
10 1/2	10 1/2	2200	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2	100 1/2				33 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	33 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	33 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2		
11 1/2	11 1/2	200	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2	115 1/2				33 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	33 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	33 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2	25 1/2		
41 1/2	41 1/2	1800	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2	23 1/2				113 1/2	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	113 1/2	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	113 1/2	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	80	
73 1/2	73 1/2	31600	88	76 1/2	88	100	92 1/2			22 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	22 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	22 1/2	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	
70	70	300	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2	73 1/2				52 1/2	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	52 1/2	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	52 1/2	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	
78 1/2	78 1/2	100	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2	76 1/2				52 1/2	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	52 1/2	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	52 1/2	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	
15 1/2	15 1/2	300	100	100	100	100				52 1/2	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	52 1/2	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	52 1/2	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	45	
72	72	11500	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2	79 1/2				82 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	82 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	82 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2		
52	52	1000	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2	52 1/2				123 1/2	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123 1/2	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123 1/2	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	123	
29 1/2	29 1/2	500	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2	29 1/2				29 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	29 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	29 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2		
35 1/2	35 1/2	5300	43	40 1/2	42	40				22 1/2	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	22 1/2	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	22 1/2	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	34	
40	40	500	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2	51 1/2				112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2	112 1/2		
102 1/2	102 1/2	300	102	102	102	102				135 1/2	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	135 1/2	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	135 1/2	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	
183 1/2	183 1/2	5800	75	75	75	75				118 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	118 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	118 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2	78 1/2		
97	97	100	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2	102 1/2				58 1/2	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	58 1/2	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	58 1/2	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	15	
7 1/2	7 1/2	500	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2				14 1/2	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	14 1/2	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	14 1/2	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	
2 1/2	2 1/2	5700	10	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2				102 1/2	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	102 1/2	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	102 1/2	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	
102 1/2	102 1/2	5400	37 1/2	31	31	31				143 1/2	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	143 1/2	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	143 1/2	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	75	
22 1/2	22 1/2	2100	30	28	28	28				20 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	20 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	20 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2		
8 1/2	8 1/2	500	75	75	75	75				143 1/2	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	143 1/2	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	143 1/2	61	61	61	61	61	61	61	61		

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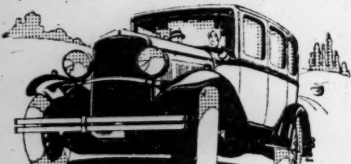
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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies.



Who: GENERAL SAM HOUSTON.

Where: The United States.

When: Nineteenth century.

Why famous: An American soldier and statesman who became President of Texas. His story adds colorful and stirring incident to a chapter of American history already crowded with the picturesque and the sensational. As a mere boy, he ran away from his family in Tennessee and went to live among the Indians. For several years he remained there and was even adopted by one of the Cherokee chiefs as his son. But then he craved civilization again, taught school and became a common soldier who fought under General Andrew Jackson. Later, through some ill-considered criticism of an act of his, he resigned from the army and took up the study of law; ending that part of his career by being district attorney, going to Congress in 1823 and being made Governor of Tennessee a few years later. Married for only a few months, sadness overtook him in that his wife suddenly left him, without explanation. At this Houston set his face toward the wilds again and spent a number of years with the Indians; but it so happened that he was in Texas when the Mexican War broke out.

He made him commander-in-chief of the Texas army and, after the desperate affair at the Alamo, Sam Houston defeated the forces of Santa Anna, the President-General of Mexico, at the battle of San Jacinto. That victory resulted in the declaration of the independence of Texas and, when a general election was held to choose a President for the Republic of Texas, General Houston was not permitted to refuse the nomination for the highest office. One of his first acts as President was to liberate his former enemy, Santa Anna, and to send him to Washington to confer with the President of the United States. Then he threw all his energies into negotiations to bring about the annexation of Texas to the Union. When this step was achieved in 1845, General Houston was one of the first Texans to represent his state at the Capitol in Washington.

What did interest them was a thick blanket of fallen leaves. The leaves reached up to Scroggins's vest, or

A Quotation for Today

How good it is that the divine light shines on many mirrors.—PHILLIPS BROOKS

Odds and Ends

Carillons There are approximately 194 carillons in the world, the most famous of which is said to be the St. Rombold's carillon of 45 bells at Malines, in Belgium.

Los Angeles Times: Captain Orlebar, this British speed artist, who recently flew in that wonderful new plane at the rate of 368 miles an hour, is said to be about the best croquet player in England. We knew there was a wild streak in him somewhere.

Iceland's Inhabitants Iceland has a population of about 103,000.

London Humorist: Daffodil bulbs, we are told, if planted too deeply, will not come up. If not planted deeply enough, the cat will dig them up; and if not planted at all, you get no daffodils just the same.

High School Attendance While it is estimated that 71 per cent of city children between the ages of 15 and 18 in the United States attend high school, but 25 per cent of rural children attend.

Detroit News: The only strategy we can suggest in connection with the playing of football at night would be to start a halfback off with the ball and turn off the lights.

Building and Loan At the end of last year there were 12,666 building and loan associations in the United States, with assets of \$8,016,034,327 and owned by approximately 12,000,000 investors.

Detroit Free Press: So blue ice cream is coming in. Probably a new use for skim milk.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"



Service

Chicago TWO brothers, on a camping trip in northern Michigan, decided to surprise the home folks in Texas by shipping them some fish.

A good catch supplied the inspiration, and in a short time some 10 pounds of fish were very carefully packed in sawdust and ice, and labeled "Fish packed in ice. This side up, please."

The express agent upon noting the contents and southern destination hesitated to accept the shipment, expressing doubt as to receipt at destination in good condition. He was assured that the venture was one of surprise and good will and that under no conditions would claim be placed against the express company. With this assurance he accepted the shipment.

The fish were received in perfect condition. A thoughtful agent or employee somewhere along the way had opened the box, re-packed the contents and made a note to that effect after securely nailing the lid on the box.

It was all impersonal. There remained no one to thank for this act but the Railway Express Agency. This was done. Truly much appreciation for the kind of individual service that makes for good feeling toward "big business."

Indicative of what it is possible for one thoughtful act on the part of one employee with a large firm to do toward expanding business, an official of the Railway Express Agency wrote for further information from the shipper, suggesting that it might be possible to supply this information to express agents in northern and other regions with the hope of rendering service to others who might wish to make similar shipments in future.

Gift for Father

Jackson Heights, N. Y. A BRIGHT and ambitious lad of 15 came to his music teacher shortly before Christmas one year and asked if she thought he could learn to play his father's favorite selection in the few intervening weeks, as he wanted to offer that as a surprise and his particular gift.

Although this work was beyond anything he had attempted his teacher felt that she wanted to do all she could to help the boy in such a loving thought, and she encouraged him with the assurance that he put forth a special effort he most certainly would be able to accomplish his desire.

The boy's mother afterward related how beautifully he had rendered his father's favorite. The tears of joy came to his proud and happy father's eyes upon receiving this, his finest gift.

A Word a Day

Evidence

To understand this word we must remember that the adjective form, "evident," means "clear to the vision, plain to the understanding, satisfying to the judgment." "Evidence" is that which makes evident — which furnishes or tends to furnish proof.

Our word is derived from the Latin *evidere*, "to see clearly," and it is this clearness of vision which commonly makes "evidence" a stronger word than "testimony." The former implies more direct, tangible grounds for belief than the latter, which suggests the affirmation or declaration of a witness. As useful as "testimony" to one's blameworthiness might be, a jury would be more quickly convinced by "evidence." "Proof" is the result of "evidence," and from the legal standpoint "testimony" may be called that portion of "evidence" which is oral.

Evidence is accentuated on the first syllable; the first *e* sounds as in *end*, as in *it*, second *e* as in *recent*.

"Now faith is . . . the evidence of things not seen."

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed

THE MONITOR READER

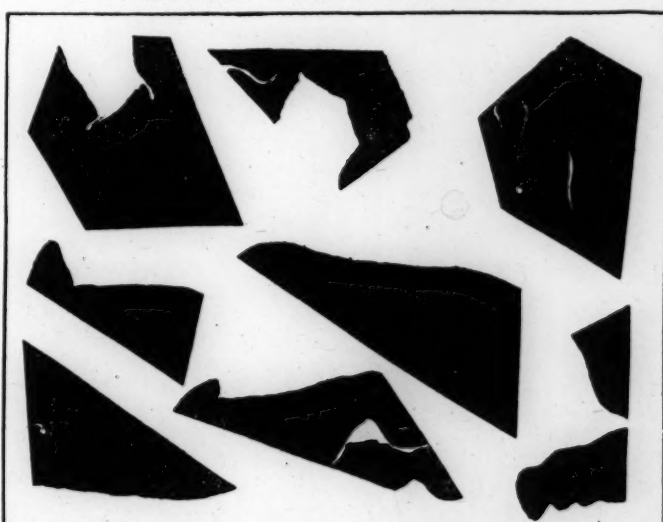
These Questions Are Based on Material in This and the Last Column Appeared in Another Column in This Issue.

1. What is the latest English word to be adopted by the German language?—*World's Great Capitals* 20
2. What is the customary speed in New York Harbor?—*Ship Lanes* 20
3. What percentage of the customers of American investment houses are women?—*Odds and Ends* 20
4. What was the original meaning of the word from which we derive our "school"?—*Mirror of World Opinion* 20
5. To what educational activity in China are leading newspapers of the United States contributing?—*Educational Page* 20

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What Is Your Percentage?

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Early Rising

A young man just out of college sought the advice of a hard-headed and successful business man. "Tell me, please, how I should go about getting a start in the great game of business."

"Sell your wrist watch and buy an alarm clock," was the laconic reply.—*Royal Arcanum Bulletin.*

Appreciative

Benevolent Lady (to newly married charwoman): "And so you are married now, Lydia. I hope your husband is a good provider."

The Bride: "That he is, mum. He got me three new places to wash at last week."—*Northampton (Eng.) Daily Chronicle.*

Mr. Scroggins took off his high hat and looked at Fib as though he expected something else.

Fib rarely disappoints.

"The thing I like about fallen leaves is that it's so much fun to peck around under them and find the things they hide. Hunting is always fun, especially when you find something."

Suiting the action to the word, he pecked up a seed and smiled with relief.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1929

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Too Many Lawyers?

DISCUSSION at the meeting in Memphis, Tenn., of the American Bar Association, clearly brought out that one of the chief difficulties which the legal profession faces is too many lawyers—and particularly too many poor lawyers. In New York City alone some 3000 applicants seek to enter the bar annually. Under such conditions no one can keep check on character qualifications, for it is difficult enough even to test educational attainments. Night law schools pour out fresh batches of graduates semiannually, and the increasing number from all sources makes a serious problem for a nation like the United States, where government is largely in the hands of lawyers.

In an effort to meet the situation, the bar association some time ago proposed a number of modest educational standards for admittance to practice, and these, fourteen states have now adopted. The chief feature was the proposal that students should complete two years of work at college, or its equivalent, prior to entering law school. The requirement seems innocent enough, but a little consideration shows that it makes a rather fundamental departure from certain current concepts. The contest at the Memphis gathering illustrated the point.

One group of lawyers at Memphis held that it is fundamentally contrary to the theory of democracy to put such educational barriers in the path of the boy from a humble home who wants to serve the Nation by becoming a lawyer; and that the two-years-at-college rule is fundamentally undemocratic.

The other group answered that well-trained lawyers are essential to the welfare of the state, and that it is not the fault of the educational standards, but rather of the democracy, if it is not possible for a poor boy to be provided with the wherewithal to enable him to study to meet them. The college rule they defended on the ground that it not only furnishes higher educational standards, but offers character training by giving many would-be lawyers their only opportunity of living for a space in the idealistic world of youth.

The matter was debated at Memphis with the earnestness that surrounds any question where the speakers believe they are discussing fundamental issues. On the one hand, the American tradition of opportunity for poor boys was held up; on the other, the ills of American lawlessness were recalled, being attributed in part to the flood of badly trained lawyers now pouring into the national life.

Most thinking observers who go into the matter with a little care will probably conclude that the argument for low educational standards for lawyers is the plea of democracy run wild. But though the point may seem clear, the fact remains that the great majority of the states of the American Union do not even come up to the moderate standards of the bar association, while, significantly enough, the heated debate in the Memphis meeting did not turn on a proposal to raise these standards higher, but on a fight against lowering them! The proposal was, it must be said, overwhelmingly defeated. But the association made no further plans to strengthen its campaign, probably feeling that it would be fortunate to get its requirements adopted at all.

Few would accuse Canada of being less democratic than the United States. Yet in Canada there is no cavilling about the erection of rigid educational protections round the legal profession. The result is a high standard of ethical conduct within the bar that extends across the Dominion. If that be aristocracy, then the United States would profit by some of it.

Stalactites for Sale

ANYONE interested in stalactites, stalagmites and other cave scenery has now a remarkable opportunity, as the salesmen say, to invest. Mammoth Cave, the world-famous cavern of Kentucky, is in process of purchase. The public at large can buy into it, but, as it happens, only for the purpose of donating to the Government. Whoever, therefore, wishes to give "Uncle Sam" a school of the celebrated sightless fishes of the cave, a magnificent underground dome ten stories high, or even a flock of wingless grasshoppers, now has his chance.

Before long, it is hoped, a spectacular subterranean national park will be established in Kentucky. Of course, it will have the usual surface, but the single reason for it is Mammoth Cave and the dozen other major cave systems near by. The tract must include 70,618 acres, according to the congressional authorization. When the Mammoth Cave National Park Association has collected the necessary finances, all the caves it has then come into possession of will be turned over to the United States without cost.

How much a first-class cave, thoroughly equipped with every kind of underground wonder, is worth on the market today is a problem teasing the cave hunters. A competitor of Mammoth Cave is holding out for better than \$1,000,000.

Some thirty-five miles away from Mammoth Cave is the log cabin birthplace of Abraham Lincoln. A short distance farther on is the "Old Kentucky Home" of the familiar song. National parks east of the Mississippi River are rare.

When the Government begins to operate Mammoth Cave and its kin, with their embroidery of adjacent history, it is certain to win for this now rather obscure natural wonder of America its merited attention.

Clearing the Speculative Mists

WITH security prices on the New York Stock Exchange crashing to new lows and stocks simply dumped regardless of price into a market apparently unwilling to receive them, it is time for the exercise of a sane and reasoning judgment. Clearly the American public has gone about the business of setting its speculative house in order, not so much grimly as savagely, and in the slashing process is throwing values out of the window which later, in chastened and calmer mood, it will be quietly ushering in again through the door.

Stock prices have been slumping because the purchasing of stocks on margin had been tremendously overdone. All over the country, people have been employing their funds to buy what they expected to sell soon to someone else at higher prices. This unhealthy fervor permeated every strata of society. A tip was the "open sesame" to conversational favor. Everything in the fifties was going to a hundred, and those issues above that price were scheduled for 200 and 300. The name "easy money" gathered to itself a new significance.

Now a great change has come. Speculators, like a theater audience, are rushing for the doors marked exit, each intent on getting to comparative safety, and apparently regardless of ultimate results. In this mad scramble, where each seeks to save some shred of his remaining principal, and others are carried along willy-nilly, real values are sacrificed and securities are depressed to unjustified depths.

This result, unfortunately for the margin trader, presents an opportunity to the courageous person with resources. When prices in a stock panic slump to a degree where they have little relation to values or earning power, then the person who steps in and calmly selects a security to put in his strong box not only does himself a favor but performs a distinct service to the community.

In the present decline, which is the greatest so far as losses in points are concerned in the history of the New York stock market, rich men as well as poor have been taken by surprise. Investment trusts or pools have suffered along with the uninformed individual. Even those whose securities are paid for outright have been obliged to see seasoned, dividend-paying issues lose anywhere from 20 to 50 per cent of their market price. Between September 3 and October 29, the Dow Jones industrial averages, for example, comprising thirty representative issues, have slumped 150 points, or nearly 40 per cent, wiping out some twenty-five or more billions from quoted values.

While it may be argued that this is only a paper loss, since the properties and earning power behind the securities are still as good as ever, nevertheless the slump has probably made an appreciable difference in the purchasing power of millions of people. The actual money in the country is unchanged, but it is no longer so well distributed.

With respect to the idea which has been spread that the decline presages a change for the worse in business, the question inevitably arises, Is the stock market as accurate a barometer of trade as formerly? It should be observed that the present decline is entirely unaccompanied by inflation in commodity prices or in the manufacture of goods. Previous bear markets have generally been the result of unsound methods of business, the accumulation of unwieldy inventories, or unrestrained use of credit in channels of commerce.

This is not the case today. Most big corporations have large reserves of cash. The stocks of goods are gauged to the actualities of demand, present or immediately prospective. Prices of commodities, as compiled by Professor Fisher of Yale, are at the lowest point in about six years, standing at 94.1, comparing with the 1926 base of 100, an average of 105.2 in 1925, and with the low point of 91.2 in January, 1922. Labor is well employed at reasonably satisfactory wages, and a high degree of efficiency prevails in most industries.

To cap all, the Federal Reserve System, regarded as a bulwark against untoward conditions in finance, is in excellent position. The total reserves of the Federal Reserve System in the week ended Oct. 23, 1929, were \$3,189,946,000, or a ratio to deposits and Federal Reserve note liabilities of 74.5 per cent, compared with \$2,778,294,000 a year ago, or a ratio of 68 per cent. The ratio will undoubtedly be better this week, following the unprecedented liquidation in stocks. Bankers' acceptances are being reduced each week, and ample funds are available for all legitimate business demands. In addition, well-informed opinion is that the New York rediscount rate will be lowered very soon.

When this historic stock exchange fray is seen in calm perspective, it will be found that actual values are unchanged and that merely the speculative mist has been blown away.

Rumania Tests Its Democracy

THESE days are severely testing the ability and bravery of the Government of Julius Maniu, which came to power ten months ago in Rumania in the name of democracy and honest government. At that time almost all the people were hostile to the old parties and gave their confidence and votes to the National-Peasant Party, which was then in power for the first time. Foreigners and Rumanians, the poor and many of the rich, the peasants and city people, all expected to benefit from the new régime. They looked for impossible things, and naturally a grave disillusionment has followed. A part of the daily press has become hostile, the minorities complain, the "patriots" fulminate, the poor cry out against the increased taxes, the bankers are displeased with the new laws favoring high capital. Moreover, the party itself is composed of two distinct and not altogether harmonious groups, so that it cannot always act as a single unit.

Yet if one carefully analyzes the situation one sees that in fundamental matters the Government is steadily making progress. Undeterred by patriotic tirades, it continues to treat the minori-

ties wisely and with consideration. It is establishing a more just régime for the Bulgarians in Dobruja, and is granting large liberties to the Ukrainians in north Rumania even though the opposition press calls that humiliating to the Rumanians. Large sums are being given by the state to Hungarian schools and to pensioned Hungarian officials in Transylvania, and Bessarabia is receiving a liberal administration even though the old parties call that Bolshevism. The Jews are protected. Special measures are being taken to aid the workers. Brigandage is being rooted out. Fraud is being reduced. Civil liberty is granted.

So Rumania moves slowly. But it is moving. The present democratic experiment is justifying itself. In spite of tremendous difficulties it is doing better than any of the autocratic governments which have preceded it.

Theodore E. Burton

STUDENTS of politics, dictators in political camps, those of the rank and file who have marched in columns and borne the brunt of battle, have for years yielded to Theodore E. Burton of Ohio the scepter of leadership. Even those of the opposition, while denying his soundness as a theorist, have conceded his integrity and his honesty of purpose. Twice a United States Senator, and having served also as a Representative, Mr. Burton enjoyed opportunities for rendering to his State, and to the Nation, a measure of service invaluable in its nature.

No comprehensive modern history of politics could be compiled that did not record the part which Senator Burton has played since he began the practice of law in Cleveland in the year 1885. He was always sought out as adviser and counselor, and was frequently chosen to serve on important governmental commissions. He has been an outstanding advocate of the policy of governmental embargoes on arms and munitions, to be enforced against belligerents.

Senator Burton, from a State which has won the distinction of being a home of Presidents, logically adopted the career of a politician. But always his great ambition seemed to be to serve first his State and his country, and next his friends. His own achievements appeared always to be secondary considerations.

"Scored on a 35-Yard Run"

IF THE newspapers have been guilty of unjustified exaggeration and glorification of collegiate athletics, their crimes will be partly atoned if the blaze of publicity which has been accorded the Carnegie Foundation's sports investigation impels some drastic measures toward reform. Undoubtedly Bulletin No. 23 of the Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching, as it is academically called, has been the biggest sports story of the season.

The inevitable result of this exhaustive survey of college athletics, revealing as it does widespread conditions of subsidizing and proselytizing players and related evils, has been to make all a little skeptical of the great games of intercollegiate sports as they are now played in arenas which accommodate whole cities of customers and which require a technique of management rivaling Big Business on the grand scale. And so when the sports columns of the New York Times say that "— had scored on a 35-yard run" by the fullback, one wonders whether this is just a benign typographical error, or some subtle editorial appraisal of the current régime of college athletics.

Now it is not improbable that the immediate effect of the Carnegie report will be to considerably lower the call rate of first-grade athletic scholars, with the result that trained athletes available for college duty may find it necessary to unionize in order to achieve a really living wage. Apparently foreseeing such a situation, the head of an alumni association of a prominent southern college, according to the New York Herald Tribune, is already in the field seeking ten- or fifteen-dollar contributions "to help round out a \$600 scholarship for a mighty good all-state tackle." The offer guarantees this prospective student the entire \$600 scholarship, assuring the young gridiron hero that his Alma Mater, having enlisted such a deserving boy, would not drop him if by chance he should fail to make good in football!

Of all of the charges which the Carnegie Foundation directs against the conduct of the athletic affairs of many American colleges, the most serious and significant certainly is to be the conclusion that the academic officials of the colleges have themselves evaded responsibility for these conditions. Fundamentally the problem is not one of athletics alone, but is rather a problem of protecting the colleges with such scholastic barriers, and of making the colleges such seats of intellectual stimulus, that athletics will naturally recede into their normal place of incidental recreation. It is certainly to college faculties and to the academic executives we must look for a taming of the sports craze. Undoubtedly the educational foundations can assist by regulation of their philanthropies in a manner which will provide an added reason for a saner control of college athletics.

Editorial Notes

It having been decided by the highest court in the British Commonwealth of Nations that women are "persons" and are thereby entitled to sit in the Canadian Senate, will the Governor-General have any difficulty in exercising his prerogative in finding, among the women of Canada, some "qualified persons" to sit in the Senate?

That federal judge who instructed a jury that the buyer of liquor is subject to indictment under the prohibition law doesn't appear to be far out of the way. If the purchaser of a smuggled diamond is culpable, why not the purchaser of any other contraband?

By giving the money seized from rebels to the National University, Mexico will use it in about the best way possible to make her future citizens prosperous and law-abiding people.

Now is the time for all good investors to come to the aid of the market.

Don Quixote of the Crossroads

BOTH Luella and I invariably took an inordinate pride in the atmosphere of sequestered rusticity that clothed our village of the crossroads. "Our industrial section," Luella would explain to our occasional guest, pointing toward the small factory that was almost hidden by the fringe of trees in the distance. "The shopping center," turning a slow hand in the direction of the crossroads store, with its single gasoline pump in front, and her brevity of tone and gesture was studied. "Our park system," as we passed the tiny triangle of green, with its signpost that told the infrequent passer-by that here was the training ground of militia in 1775. And that's all there was to our village of the crossroads, beyond two or three dwellings, and a perpetual, delightful atmosphere of peaceful somnolence.

At least that's all there was to it until a few weeks ago, when, to use the current jargon, our village became traffic-conscious. Glaring yellow signs appeared a few hundred yards on either side of the crossroads, warning the passing motorist that the speed limit was twenty miles per hour. Fortunately, no threats were appended to the simple, informative admonition. So we did not feel too badly about these latest additions to the scenic aspect of our village. In fact, I secretly believe that Luella was rather pleased. At any rate, I distinctly heard her murmur, "We now have a restricted traffic area." And, further, I detected a note of pride in her voice, and a new, though no doubt involuntary, gesture of her hand.

If it had ended there, all would have been well. One cannot object to an inoffensive yellow and black sign. But when we approached our crossroads a few mornings later, we saw, directly and busily in the center of the road, three men with sundry picks and shovels, surrounded by warning and detouring signs. I brought the car to a full stop. What were they doing to our crossroads? Luella rested a hand on my arm. "I do believe," she exclaimed, "that they've found the buried treasure. Last night was the dark of the moon, and they probably pried it off by lantern light." Luella does make the most absurd remarks. Levity such as hers needs restricting. It is fortunate that she has me beside her on most occasions.

"Don't be absurd, Luella," I remarked, reprovingly. "They are doubtless going to erect a traffic signal."

"Not!" Luella exclaimed, and there were tears in her voice. "They are not going to put up one of those awful red-and-green, stop-and-go atrocities on our lovely corner. They're not! It will mean another corner where we'll have to stop and wait," she added, practically.

"Oh, not that kind," I assured her. "It will be one of the blinking kind; just a warning signal."

"Oh," she sighed in relief. Then: "But I do hope they'll put up the right sort. If they must disfigure our corner with a signal," she added.

I felt rather keenly about it myself. And for weeks we watched the slow and desultory progress of the signal builders, until the day arrived when the traffic signal stood in its place, though hidden beneath a swaddling and impenetrable cover. Luella clapped her hands when she saw

it. "I do hope that they have a formal unveiling, and a dedication ceremony!" she cried. "Perhaps they could get the Registrar of Motor Vehicles and the Insurance Commissioner to attend, and add just the right touch to the affair." Really, Luella does have the wildest ideas.

The signal remained veiled throughout a week of breathless and anxious waiting. Then, one glorious autumnal morning, it stood forth, dazzling our astonished gaze. Its body of glistening silver armor, fresh and unscuffed; the trappings of a maiden knight, waiting at the crossroads for his initial encounter. "The White Knight!" Luella's voice was high with excitement. "Oh, if Alice could only see him now." And, would you believe it, she actually tossed her glove at his feet as we drove by.

But as a traffic signal he was a dismal failure. From the gleaming casque, atop the shining armor, there showed at night only a feeble glimmer of yellow light, indistinguishable at a hundred yards. The second morning after its unveiling there appeared an anonymous sign, lettered by some local wag, "Louder!" the placard demanded. "Louder—and louder!"

On the third night, as we passed the signal in the gathering darkness, we saw a vague and shadowy figure perched on a low vehicle that looked like a motorcycle. "A state trooper," was my first thought. But Luella had other ideas on the subject.

"She clutched my arm. 'It isn't the White Knight at all,' she said, and there was excitement in her voice. 'It's Don Quixote. I knew it was he as soon as I saw Sancho Panza beside him.'"

"Don't be ridiculous, Luella," I said, sharply. "That's a motorcycle officer." But her imagination had run away with her.

"He thinks," she said with conviction, "that those cars with their gleaming headlights are dragons. And there's no use trying to tell him differently. He wouldn't listen to Sancho Panza when that sensible man tried to reason with him about the windmills." When Luella's imagination bolts, there are no signal lights at which it can be expected to stop.

Just the same, I must admit that it did give one that very impression, standing there in the road, shiningly defiant, directly in the path of approaching cars.

Two mornings later I heard Luella's exclamation of dismay before I came into full view of the wreckage at the crossroads. "He did!" Luella gasped. "He tried to joust with a motorcar! Oh, poor, poor Don Quixote!"

And there stood the evidence. The gleaming casque lay in three pieces on the pavement. Straight down the suit of shining armor was a gaping rent. And there, leaning dejectedly, with one wheel buckled under it, stood a long, low automobile. And beside the signal and car, one hand on his motorcycle, stood the state trooper, surveying the ruin. And I fancied that I detected, as I drove by, the resigned expression of an unheeded adviser on his face.

"Did I not tell you," said Sancho Panza, "Luella quoted, as we drove on, 'that they were not giants, but windmills?'"

B. B. F.

From the World's Great Capitals—London

AT THE present time when, at certain hours of the day, the congestion of motorbuses and automobiles of all sorts and makes greatly impedes traffic in the center of London, particularly in that part of it which, along Whitehall, the Strand, Fleet Street and even beyond, follows the course of the Thames from Westminster to the Tower, the complete neglect of the possibilities of river transport is a striking and, indeed, inexplicable fact, especially as in the past the London boatman was as common as the London bus conductor is today. It appears, indeed, that for some unknown reason the Londoner has lost all touch with his beautiful and capacious river, and the recent advocacy of the establishment of a motorboat service on the Thames, made by the Labor Party during the last municipal elections, has met with little response.

An attempt, however, to familiarize London inhabitants with the amenities of the Thames is soon to be made by George Lansbury, whose energy in pushing forward the plans of the proposed extensions of the open-air bathing and recreation facilities has just been rewarded by the formation of a fund of £12,000, partly through private and partly through state munificence. As this fund will permit, among other things, the construction of a promenade on the banks of the Thames at Greenwich, Mr. Lansbury proposes to inaugurate a motorboat service between the City and Greenwich, with intermediate landing stages, in order to facilitate the access of the public to what will be London's only beach. Once accustomed to this ancient mode of conveyance, the public, perhaps, will discover that motorboats are not only faster than buses, but also more enjoyable than underground trains.

The future of the motorboats, however, is still, to borrow of solemn but pertinent phrase, writ in water, whereas the motorbuses are at present undergoing a rapid transformation in size and comfort and are, besides, chameleon-like, about to change their color to suit the changing environment of new buildings and wider streets. Nevertheless, the announcement that the present total redness of the London buses is, in due time, to become pale yellow, has evinced remarkably little enthusiasm. On the contrary, the apprehension is generally expressed that London streets, already greatly deficient in color on account of the peculiarity of a climate which, after a short time, imparts a drab hue to all buildings, will lose much of their brightness through this proposed change in the complexion of the buses. Red, it is pointed out, rather wistfully—for there is no appeal against the decisions of the General Omnibus Company, which runs practically all the buses in London—is a color that, above all, apart from its political associations, is showy and gay, besides easily withstanding all the influences of wind and weather, whereas pale yellow will soon be assimilated in the cheerless tone of the city. And casting back in memory, as is the time-honored procedure on such occasions, to the good old days of the multicolored period of London buses, when each route was distinguished by its particular color, a sigh is heaved for the lost spectacle of blue jostling white, and both being eclipsed by green and red and yellow.

But while this impending change in the color of buses has revived such poignant memories of the past glories of London streets, it appears that a much older relic of London's glorious history will be shortly restored from its present place of banishment to the precincts of the City, which it guarded (the word "adorned," though difficult to resist, is also out of place in this connection) for over 200 years, ever since, in fact, it was first designed by Christopher Wren in 1670. At least the present agitation for the return to the City of Temple Bar, assisted, as has been irreverently averred, by the recent establishment of a telephone exchange bearing its name, has caused a flutter in the municipal dovecotes of the City of London, and the city authorities are reported to be seriously contemplating its return.

About fifty years ago, it may be interesting to recall, the same city authorities had to bear the brunt of a public agitation for the removal of Temple Bar, which aroused the wrath of the populace by causing an obstruction to the traffic of that day. No less a person than Charles Dickens joined in the fray by characterizing Temple Bar in "Bleak House" as a "leaden headed old obstruction, appropriate to the threshold of a leaden headed old Corporation." When, however, that unique memorial of London's past again becomes the property of the City, it will be put away out of traffic's reach, for no one is so enthusiastic about its return as to recommend its replacement in the middle of Fleet Street.

London still has a number of lamplighters, lineal descendants of the "link men" who carried torches to illuminate the streets in the Middle Ages before electricity,

gas, or even kerosene oil, was invented. Some twenty of them assemble nightly in Denman Street, Piccadilly, where they light torches carried at the heads of long poles, with which they start off briskly in different directions at the word of command, "Right away, boys," given by one of their number. The gas lamps they light are confined to narrow streets where automatic arrangements are not yet in general use.

The S. O. S. Society has just been registered as a company—limited by guarantee—to provide and manage a hostel for destitute unemployed persons. The company has chosen as its new headquarters "The Old Cheshire Cheese" at Mount Pleasant, Holborn. The first president of the society was the late Rev. Studdert Kennedy, affectionately known as "Woodbine Willy." The directors of the present company include Vice Admiral J. G. Armstrong, Vice Admiral S. R. Drury Lowe and the Rev. N. C. H. Coley of the Cranleigh School Mission. Admiral Armstrong said, "Men will be given board and bed free while in the hostel. We shall deliver talks to them on various subjects while we try to find jobs for them. After they have left us we shall keep in touch with them until they are really settled."

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Those More Rational Men's Clothes

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Much has been said editorially this summer about men's clothing. Perhaps the reason is that the summer in many parts of the world has been unusually hot and dry. The Monitor had something to say along this line, and if I correctly remember, the recent editorial on the subject seemed to imply that women dressed much more in keeping with the weather than men.

Your editorial made me wonder why I had been wearing a vest nearly every day this summer. It made me wonder why so many other men wore vests. The vests, of course, were worn beneath the coat, and the coat was filled with horse hair, as all heavy coats are, unless burlap is used for crinoline. But the more I studied the situation, the more often I was forced to laugh outright at the inconsistency of mortals.

Suppose a man should wear a shirtwaist, knee trousers and silk stockings. Would he not prefer to be a little too warm in the heat of the day than to be caught in a rain storm in such attire? A woman will try to run for cover, or run for her raincoat or umbrella. But even with these protections, the raincoat comes only to the knees, and the silk stockings are no protection from the water dripping from the umbrella and coat. Is not a man justified in preferring a little extra warmth at times to going about for the rest of the day with shoes full of water and calves soaked?

Then there is the early morning, when a man must get into his car and drive. Also the evening, when he goes home, is damp and cold. He cannot continually be thinking of putting on a topcoat and then taking it off and then putting it on again. He would rather wear a substantial coat and vest and forget the weather.

It is well to know that clothing will keep the heat out as well as keep the heat in. On the whole, a man is just as comfortable on a hot day with his collar and coat on as a woman is in her low neck and silk stockings. This can easily be seen in any office in the summer time. Evidently the solution is to obey the Scriptures and take no thought, that is, do not allow oneself to be overanxious, regarding what is put on; then one will not worry so much about how the weather makes one feel. But if it comes to a vote as to whether the man's clothing is more in keeping with the weather than the woman's, my vote is in favor of the man's.

M. A. HADSELL.

Needham, Mass.

Rio, Rizal, Riga

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In the Monitor of October 2, the editorial, "Stambul, Singapore, Samarkand," was surely calculated to start every travel lover—and who is not one?—on an imaginary flying carpet to the ends of the earth. I found myself humming an improvised tune to the familiar lines of that noble vagabond, Bliss Carman:

I must go, go, go.

On the other side of the world I'm overdue. However, before I leave, let me answer the challenge of the editorial with the following alliterative and glamorous names:

Rio, Rizal, Riga,

or

Bangkok, Batavia, Buenos Aires.

Wishing the champion of "Stambul, Singapore, Samarkand" a pair of seven-league boots.

San Antonio, Tex. (MRS.) LILLIAN VANDIVER BYRD.